

Cabinet accepts Shamgar Commission findings

Goldstein acted alone; Gov't, IDF cleared of blame

EVELYN GORDON and DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE cabinet yesterday adopted the findings and recommendations of the Shamgar Commission's Report on the Hebron Massacre, which found that Baruch Goldstein acted alone in the massacre of 29 Moslem worshippers at the Machpela Cave. Despite the numerous operational deficiencies which its investigation uncovered, even had everything worked according to plan, it is unlikely the February 25 massacre could have been prevented, the commission wrote in its 338-page report. The report exonerated both the military and political echelons.

"[However], there is nothing in our recommendations, detailed above, which detracts from the obligation of the relevant authorities to identify the disciplinary and organizational deficiencies and weaknesses detailed in this report, and to take the necessary steps to remedy them," the report concluded.

Ministers said the cabinet would reconvene to formally adopt a plan of action. The Shamgar Commission called for an array of steps to prevent another such massacre, including more stringent on-site security measures, separating Jewish and Moslem worshippers at the cave, clarifying open-fire or-

- Excerpts from report
 - Settlers relieved
 - Left dismayed
 - Hebron mayor critical
 - IDF satisfied
- Pages 2 & 3

ders for soldiers, and reviewing gun licenses of settlers on a yearly basis.

After giving the ministers no more than six hours to read the document, the cabinet convened in special session late yesterday afternoon to adopt the Shamgar Commission report.

Speaking on behalf of the government at yesterday's special session, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin offered "thanks and appreciation for the committee's comprehensive, thorough, and complete" investigation.

But Rabin said there are no guarantees the security forces could stop another massacre by a "Jewish madman who decides to open fire in one of a thousand mosques where prayers are held in the West Bank."

"Theoretically, it could happen," said Rabin. "I hope it won't happen."



Shamgar Commission Secretary and Supreme Court Registrar Judge Alon Gilon presents the group's report to Aharon Lishensky, a member of the cabinet secretary's staff. (Stein/Hezari)

The commission stressed that Dr. Baruch Goldstein had acted alone in committing the massacre. Testimony by two soldiers that another, unidentified man had entered that morning with a Gilson rifle (the weapon used in the murder) were unconfirmed by any other witnesses. Jewish or Arab, and the entry times given by these soldiers did not mesh with the other information received by the commission.

These soldiers also claimed that Goldstein entered carrying an M-16 rifle; again, however, no one else saw an M-16 that morning, nor was one found in the cave after the massacre.

The shell casings in the Yitzhak Hall, where the massacre took place, were all from Goldstein's gun, and the Moslem worshippers who turned around at the time of the attack reported seeing only one gunman. Those who later assaulted and killed Goldstein also did not report seeing another gunman.

While some Moslem worshippers did say they had heard shots from another source, this testimony was too inconsistent to be taken seriously, the report said.

Not only did it contradict earlier statements they had made to the police - in which they had never mentioned such a possibility - but it also contradicted objective evidence, such as the fact that only one type of shell casing was found. Some even claimed to have seen shooting through an aperture in the door to the adjacent Avraham Hall, where the Jews were praying - but such an aperture does not exist.

The commission also rejected (Continued on Page 2)

The report at a glance

FINDINGS

- Baruch Goldstein acted alone, planning the massacre in advance and telling no one of his intentions, not even his wife.
- Palestinian testimony that the army or other Jewish settlers helped Goldstein was discounted as contradictory and inconsistent.
- No fragments were found in the mosque to support survivors' testimony of a grenade explosion.
- The political leadership and security forces could not have been expected to predict such an attack.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ban Jewish settlers and off-duty soldiers from entering the Machpela Cave with weapons.
- Separate Jewish and Arab worshippers with physical barriers, or separate entrances and different prayer schedules.
- Create a special guard unit to protect the site.
- Rewrite open-fire orders to clarify that deadly force could be used against Jewish settlers in extreme circumstances.
- Enforce the law equally for both Arabs and Jews.

Reactions to report

The following is a sampling of reactions to the Shamgar Report:

- "I don't think that the act in the Hebron mosque was an individual act. The Israeli government and the policy of [Jewish] settlement carry complete responsibility for this ugly crime." - PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath
- "From a legal point of view, the Hebron massacre is over and done with. From a political and diplomatic point of view, we are still very much involved with it." - Prof. Ariel Rosen-Zvi, dean of Tel Aviv University Law School
- "The [Hebron massacre] commission displayed national responsibility...and this only emphasizes the judicial injustice done to me, Israeli generals, the state of Israel and the Jewish people." - Likud MK Ariel Sharon
- "The settlers right now are planning another atroc-

ity." - MK Abdul Wahab Darawshe (Democratic Arab Party)

- "I accept that he [Goldstein] did it alone but I said that the atmosphere that was created by his colleagues, the settlers, has helped." - Mustafa Natshah, mayor of Hebron
- "A weight has been taken off our shoulders." - Zvi Katsover, head of the Kiryat Arba Local Council
- "Peace Now calls on the government to enforce the law fully and fairly against Jews and Arabs, and to work towards removing the settlers from the heart of Hebron." - Vered Livne, spokeswoman
- "We don't expect much from the report. We know that in Tel Aviv there are good Jews, but not here. Here they are all Goldsteins." - Abed Muhtaseb, a resident of Hebron

Shahal: Measures already taken to upgrade Machpela Cave security

BILL HUTMAN

STEPS to improve police operations at the Machpela Cave and elsewhere in the administered territories were taken in anticipation of the findings of the Shamgar report, according to Police Minister Moshe Shahal.

The report was sharply critical of the police. Shahal, however, dismissed the criticism on grounds it is the army, not the police, that is ultimately in command in the administered territories.

At a Jerusalem press conference, Shahal cautioned that there is no foolproof way to halt a single attacker acting on his own.

He said the commission's findings showed that the police need more forces in the territories, as he has been demanding for some time.

The decision to form an Administered Areas Police District is meant to help improve police operations. Judea, Samaria, and Gaza have been under the command of separate districts, sometimes causing complications in police work.

A police source noted the new district had been under

discussion for some time. Its establishment, however, was hastened by the massacre, the source said.

Shahal rushed to announce the formation of the new district last week, so it would not appear the move was made solely in reaction to the massacre, the source added.

However, the new district will not start operating until August, Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz revealed yesterday.

Meanwhile, Shahal noted that a

new Border Police unit specifically trained to guard the Machpela Cave has already been readied to replace the mainly reserve unit that had served there until now.

Shahal pointed to the commission's findings of deficiencies in the army's handling of non-security operations in the territories, to back up his demand that such work be turned over to the police.

"The inspector-general will study the report, once it is accepted by the cabinet, and decide what further operational steps must be taken," Shahal said.

Shaath leads first authority meeting in Gaza

JON IMMANUEL and news agencies

THE Palestinian Authority yesterday held its first meeting in Gaza with seven of its current 17 members in attendance, chaired by planning chief Nabil Shaath.

Shaath said the meetings are to take place each Sunday alternately in Jericho and Gaza. He held his first meeting with PA members in Jericho last week.

Five members are in Tunis and five did not attend. Meanwhile, Shaath is seeking Israeli permission to allow 450 members of its Parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, to enter the Palestinian self-rule areas, PLO spokesman Khaled Mismar said Sunday in Amman.

The PNC is the only body which can expunge anti-Israel references from the national charter, one of the promises made in the Oslo

Declaration of Principles. The PNC is expected to meet in Gaza soon to alter the charter, Shaath said last month.

The most important issue now is the budget, discussion of which could last three months, Shaath said yesterday.

Palestinians are still concerned that \$42 million of immediate aid from donor countries promised 18 days ago at a donors' conference in Paris has not arrived. "The World Bank and the donor countries have little appreciation for the economic and political conditions of the Palestinian people," the daily *Al-Quds* complained last Thursday.

This is one of the issues said to be delaying the arrival of PLO

chairman Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the PA, who has refused to fix a date for his arrival and is expected to stay a few days on his first visit.

Among the other issues are border crossings. Israel has agreed to ease up border crossings and increase the opening hours of the Allenby Bridge from seven hours a day to as many as 24 hours a day.

Shaath was upset to find that Israeli troops disarmed his bodyguards when they left Jericho, turned back tourist buses coming to Jericho and kept traffic waiting at roadblocks on Route 90 between the autonomous areas of Jericho and al-Uja, eight kilometers north.

"I told Arafat not to come because we have to find solutions for a number of problems, including the problem of crossings in Gaza and Jericho," he said.

"The main problem is money," said Mohammed Abu Shara, director of the authority's offices in Gaza where 7,200 full-time and 4,200 temporary employees work in 33 departments.

The problem is both running expenses and projects. While Palestinian police have received relatively heavy salaries (\$450 a month for a single policeman), government clerks are being offered only \$333, which is less than the \$400 salary of UNRWA employees. This has elicited complaints.

So far there is little money to start public projects.

located for their pension, and no threat is posed to their pension rights.

Treasury spokesman Eli Yosef refused comment on the Histadrut threats and said that the report is scheduled to be released on Wednesday. Jose Rosenfeld contributed to this report.

Manhunt for collaborator suspected of murdering TA man

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE, Border Police, and General Security Service units are engaged in a massive manhunt for a collaborator from the territories suspected of bludgeoning to death David Mishali in his bed yesterday morning.

Mishali, 30, who lived alone in a small apartment behind his laundrette in Tel Aviv's Shapira neighborhood, was brutally beaten to death with a blunt instrument, probably an iron bar. He had been beaten all over his body. Police are still hunting for the murder weapon.

Ayalon detectives found the body around 9:30 a.m. after receiving an anonymous phone call informing them of the murder. Police believe the murderer himself reported the killing. A pathologist determined Mishali had been murdered a few hours previously, by one or more persons who probably surprised him while he was sleeping.

Near the body police and General Security Service agents found two identity documents - an Israeli identity card and an orange identity card from the territories - in the name of Sa'adi Khalil Mah-

moud Jabar. Jabar had worked as a collaborator and had received permission to live in Tel Aviv. He lived in Mishali's neighborhood.

It is reported last night that Jabar is also suspected of stealing a car over the weekend, hiding it near the murder scene, and then using it to make his escape.

Mishali, who was born in Upper Yokne'am, opened the laundrette last year, after completing a short term of community service as penalty for a fraud conviction. He served his community service in a soup kitchen near his home, and fellow workers said he was "pleasant and had worked well, doing odd cleaning jobs."

A neighbor and friend, David Levy, had arrived at Mishali's

laundrette at around 10 a.m. to collect his washing.

"I was greeted by police who asked me what I was doing there," said Levy. "I had eaten dinner with him on Saturday. He was a quiet guy who just wanted to make money."

A number of former residents of the territories who collaborated with the security forces live in Tel Aviv's southern neighborhoods, where they mostly work as manual laborers.

Police are investigating whether yesterday's murder was committed by a collaborator who wanted to redeem himself in the eyes of a terrorist organization. But other motives have still not been ruled out.

Mishali was unmarried and is survived by his parents, two brothers, and four sisters, who live in Upper Yokne'am.

Histadrut: Shelve pension report or we strike

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE Histadrut yesterday threatened to declare a national labor dispute, leading to a nationwide general strike, unless the Treasury shelve the Fogel report on pension funds.

The labor federation also wants the Treasury to enter immediate talks with it about the report.

Outgoing Histadrut secretary-general Haim Haberfeld warned that "the malicious, wicked report would harm the members of the pension funds and their pension rights." He called on Finance Minister Avraham Shohat to refrain from publishing or implementing any part of it until the end of the talks.

Haberfeld spoke at the Histadrut's Executive Bureau meeting focusing on the Fogel report of the Histadrut pension funds, which is to be published this week.

The Histadrut opposes some of the report's main recommenda-

tions, which would damage the accumulated pension privileges of workers, increase the monthly pension deductions from workers' pay and cut pension allotments.

The recommendations the Histadrut is fighting include investing 60% of the accumulated funds from new members to the stock market, where its value can drop drastically, as happened over the past months. Until now, the pension funds' capital was invested in government bonds with a guaranteed fixed interest rate of 5.5%.

The Histadrut also opposes the intention to turn over to the government 2.35% of the workers' contributions to their severance pay funds, and make them an inseparable part of the increased pension allocations.

Head of the Histadrut's social security section, Shalom Havush, explained yesterday that the pension rights are not charity or a favor but rights and benefits acquired in labor negotiations over the past decades.

Havush said the Histadrut could not accept the Treasury's

proposal that pensions be based on minimal National Insurance Institute allocations. Histadrut sources noted that while the "Fogels" - senior Treasury officials named after Director-General Aharon Fogel - have already secured managers' insurance for their own old age, they are trying to reduce the less privileged employees to poverty-level allocations.

The sources stressed that the prediction of an actuarial deficit of more than NIS 30 billion in about 30 years is based on many misconceptions and inaccurate estimates concerning the real income and wages in the next generation.

Moreover, the sources noted, the "Fogels" deal with infringement on the rights of members of the Histadrut pension funds only, while ignoring hundreds of thousands of workers in the public sector who are subject to the same wages and pension allocations. These workers receive their pension directly from the state budget, and do not have separate pension funds, therefore there is "no deficit" registered in the funds al-

ב'נאי ב'רית

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Dr. Jerome Corsi and Thomas Sarkany of MDS/BANKMARK, New York,

in connection with a new joint capital-market initiative in Israel, sponsored by B'nai B'rith.

Details of this initiative will be presented at a press conference to be convened today, Monday, July 27, at 10 a.m. at Beit Sokolow, 4 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv.

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Right praises the report, while left is unimpressed

SARAH HONIG

THE Shamgar Commission's report deeply dismayed the left and brought relief to the right.

Almost without exception, politicians on the left decried the fact that the commission did not blame, or penalize the Judea and Samaria settlers, while the prevailing feeling on the right was that it could have been worse.

Typifying the left-wing reaction was Meretz Knesset faction chairman Ran Cohen who expressed "deep disappointment in view of the commission's leniency toward the extremist settlers, who emerged from the report all but exonerated. The fact that they continue to do as they please in Hebron attests to the failure of this commission."

Cohen plans to initiate "an urgent deliberation" on the report in the Knesset foreign affairs and defense committee, where he will demand operative conclusions before the Machpela Cave is reopened. "These conclusions must also be operative as far as other places of worship in the territories are concerned," he said.

MK Dedi Zucker (Meretz) wondered, "Why was the commission at all necessary if all it could come up with was the discovery that the massacre was a bolt from the blue. The commission had no business dealing only with the massacre and not with the conditions of occupation. It should have reached conclusions about the occupation and the settlers. There is a built-in contradiction in this unsatisfactory report which on the one hand speaks of the unexpectedness of what happened and at the same time admits that there was a state of lawlessness in the area."

MK Abdul Wahab Darawshe (Democratic Arab Party) complained that the commission "was too easy on the settlers, who are the villains here.... The very least one had the right to expect was that the commission recommend disarming all the settlers, and immediately."

"The settlers right now are planning another atrocity," Darawshe argued. "They are plotting a massacre of peaceful Moslems who come to pray on the Temple Mount. The commission's report is a sham and a show of obsequiousness before the settlers."

Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu said he was pleased the commission "cleared the IDF, its soldiers and officers of responsibility after they had been so maligned and vilified, and the same goes for the Jewish residents of Judea and Samaria. All those who so zealously engaged in slander - including government ministers who could not choose words harsh enough to condemn the Jews of Judea and Samaria - must now rise and publicly offer apology to those they had so shamelessly wronged."

The Likud issued an official statement saying it expects the government to implement the report in full. It claimed that the report shows that "the government had been remiss in its preparedness for extremist action in view of the state of Arab-perpetrated murders."

Likud executive bureau chairman MK Uzi Landau is seeking to set up "a parliamentary inquiry commission to examine the government's policy and how it contributed to the abysmal deterioration in the enforcement of law and order in the territories."

The National Religious Party finds that the report "totally removes the basis for the unruly incitement against the settlers as a group who were unjustly accused of being guilty collectively for an individual's crime."

Tsomet leader Rafael Eitan is "gratified that at least the settlers had been cleared of the collective blame so hysterically and cynically attributed to them by the left. It is colossal gall for [people on] the left to criticize the report because they don't like the conclusions. If the conclusions were more to their liking, they would have gloated."



Settlers pray yesterday outside the Machpela Cave.

(Brian Hendler)

Natshe: Settler harassment ignored

HEBRON mayor Mustafa Natshe said that he accepted the report's principle conclusion, that Baruch Goldstein acted alone.

Several Arab witnesses in the mosque had claimed they saw a second man or heard shots from a second gun, but Natshe said, "the judges had the means to scientifically check the bullet casings. I accept their conclusion."

He added he was happy the report had noted that some Jewish settlers take the law into their own

JON IMMANUEL

hands, but was upset that it didn't "consider the individual soldiers," who should have guarded the area more carefully, given repeated Arab warnings about settler behavior.

The principal failing of the report was that it did not address the atmosphere in which Goldstein committed his crime, he said.

"I accept that Goldstein acted physically alone, but Goldstein was a settler. The harassment by

settlers continued for months or years before, creating the atmosphere in which Goldstein committed his crime."

Natshe also was upset that the principal burden of the massacre still falls on the Arabs, even though the report noted that the law is not applied equally to settlers and Arabs. The closure of the Ibrahim Mosque at the Machpela Cave, the roadblocks, closed streets and closed vegetable market, have been a heavy burden, he said.

Disappointed peace groups: Remove settlers

HERB KEINON

PEACE Now and Gush Shalom expressed disappointment at the findings of the Shamgar Commission, and renewed their calls for the removal of Jewish settlements from Hebron.

"Peace Now is disappointed that the Shamgar Commission chose to deal with what happened in the cave as if it were divorced from questions of enforcing law against Jewish extremists," the or-

ganization's spokeswoman, Vered Livne, said.

Livne said the organization was disappointed that the commission chose to isolate the massacre from the "legal, political and security situation that enabled an event like this to take place."

"Peace Now calls on the government to enforce the law fully and

fairly against Jews and Arabs, and to work toward removing the settlers from the heart of Hebron," Livne said.

Uri Avneri, of Gush Shalom, issued a statement that read: "Even though the commission did not reach any political conclusions, from reading the report the conclusion emerges - the need to immediately remove settlers from Hebron."

Shamgar Commission Report

One unit of Border Police which served at the Machpela Cave was replaced due to a lack of discipline and a failure to accept the authority of the IDF officers commanding the guard shifts.

The conduct of the unit which replaced this first unit is worrisome. Poor allocations of responsibilities and shifts in advance, waking up late, reporting for duty late, a vehicle in disrepair, contradictions in the instructions given by officers.

Moreover... Those in charge at the Machpela Cave [the IDF] tacitly accepted a few minutes' tardiness in the morning (as occurred on the days preceding February 25, 1994) and did not immediately report the matter, or bring it to anyone's attention. The Border Police commanders were not diligent in checking the border policemen's reporting for duty. Army and Border Police commanders thus contributed to the undermining of discipline, the expression of which was, on the critical day, lateness in arriving of about half an hour. Anyone who does not

eliminate late arrivals of five minutes can assume that discipline in reporting for duty will deteriorate. Slight tardiness inevitably leads to considerable lateness, and it is only a matter of time before a serious mishap occurs. There is no such thing as partial discipline.

As the well-known saying goes: "If you have given an order but have not ensured that it is carried out, it is as if you had never given the order." Matters cannot be expected to work themselves out, nor will everything "be okay."

In short, those in charge of discipline must act - and quickly - to deal with the root of the problem, which led to the fact that the border policemen's reporting for duty on time could not be counted upon.

6. The Israel Police and Coordination with the IDF
On January 31, 1994, Brigade Commander Col. Meir Kalifi wrote to the commander of the police station in Hebron... and emphasized the fact that a police-

man had not been reporting [to the cave] for duty. The evidence suggests that this letter, which was forwarded to the assistant police commissioner, was never answered. In short, the police adopted a different mode of operation [parking a patrol car near the cave], which seemed to them to satisfy the request for the presence of a policeman at the site. This was done without coordinating the method of implementation with the army, and without expressly notifying any authorized army officer in a position of command.

This reflects an unacceptable situation: the failure of the police station to reply to the brigade commander's letter... was not only rude, but also, more importantly, an indication of a lack of effective cooperation.

On the other hand, the IDF, for its part, should have followed up on its unanswered letter, as it was not merely routine correspon-

dence, but rather concerned a fault in security arrangements, the rectification of which was of great importance. The IDF should therefore have checked and double-checked to get to the root of the problem, until they received a clear response.

As has been noted, no one from the military stationed at the cave reported the failure of the policemen to show up, despite the fact that this had happened repeatedly between January 31 and February 24, 1994... The police's assumption that it is not subject to the authority of the OC Central Command (according to the police commander), or that it alone determines how its contribution to security arrangements should be carried out, without notifying the military (according to the district commander), does not constitute coordination or cooperation, but rather represents parallel action

(Continued on page 3)

Settlers relieved to be off the hook

HERB KEINON

SETTLEMENT leaders yesterday gave a partial sigh of relief over the Shamgar report, pleased that blame was not placed on the whole settlement community, and that the commission did not recommend restricting Jewish worship in the Machpela Cave.

Zvi Katsover, head of the Kiryat Arba Local Council, said the report was "much less harsh" than he expected, and said "a weight has been taken off our shoulders."

"There are positive and less-than-positive elements in the report," he said. "The positive element is that the commission realized that if one person does something, not everyone has to suffer."

Regarding the recommendation that there be a complete separation of Jews and Arabs in the cave, Katsover said, "we are in favor of a separation on the condition that Jewish rights in the cave are not compromised."

Katsover criticized the commission for saying there has to be better enforcement of the law toward both Arabs and Jews. "Kiryat Arba residents are not law-breakers," he said. "It is the Arabs who initiate the attacks, the stone-throwings, the petrol bombs. We just react. For instance, on Saturday a roadside bomb was discovered in Hebron that, miraculously, did not explode. We do not initiate."

Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, head of Yeshivat Nir in Kiryat Arba and a member of the local council, said, "I am satisfied and hope that the government will understand that the commission did not put any limitations on the rights of Jews to pray in the cave."

But Waldman said he was "dissatisfied" that the commission did not deal with the background to the massacre. "If the judges would have had courage, they should have blamed the political echelon, more so than the report that blamed the political echelon for Sabra and Shatila [refugee camps in Lebanon, where Phalangists massacred Palestinians in 1982]. This [the Hebron massacre] happened in our country and not during a time of war. Our government never stood up to the commitment

that Jews should not be attacked, and that's what brought this Jew [Baruch Goldstein] to this desperate act."

Hebron settlement leader Moshe Levinger said he does not reject the commission's recommendation that Jews cannot bring their weapons into the cave. "If there is a need for someone else to protect us, I will gladly accept it."

Yechiel Leiter, a spokesman for the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, said that the commission "vindicated our assertion that an entire segment of the population cannot be held responsible for the actions of one man, as many government ministers would have had the public believe immediately following the tragic events in Hebron."

Another spokesman for the council, Aharon Domb, said that the enforcement of law that the commission refers to is an important tool to bring about order in Judea, Samaria and Gaza [District], and that the law needs to be enforced against the Arab community "that violates the law continuously, up to the point of endangering lives daily."

Domb said the security situation in the territories was terrible, making it critical for Jews to carry arms. He also said the directive to report any use of weapons has been in effect for a long time and is carried out.

Former Kach activists issued a statement yesterday saying that in light of the call for separation between Jews and Arabs in the cave, "we demand that Jews and Arabs be separated not only in the Machpela Cave, but also in Afula and on buses, and demand that Moslems be removed from the Temple Mount in order to make it possible for Jewish prayer there. If there is not a complete separation of Jews and Arabs in all the holy places, we will not accept it in the Machpela Cave."

Baruch Marzel, the Kach head now in administrative detention, said through a spokesman that the report is "illegal," because it refers on many occasions to the "extreme right" without having given its members the right to speak at the hearings.

The following sections are excerpts from the Shamgar Commission Report.

CHAPTER 8. CONCLUSIONS

2. Responsibility for the Killing and Whether the Assassin Had an Accomplice

The evidence presented to us indicates that [Dr. Baruch Goldstein] acted alone... His wife also was not aware of the matter. The complete secrecy and the decisiveness of his independent act also match the character and behavior of this assassin.

Mention was made of an anonymous individual, carrying a Gilson rifle [the same type as the murder weapon], whom the two soldiers on guard duty next to the East Gate, Kobi and Niv, testified to having seen... Since he was an

unfamiliar face, the suspicion arose in retrospect that this may have been Goldstein's accomplice... [However], the questioning of other witnesses did not reveal that they saw an individual carrying a weapon as Kobi and Niv had described: the individual was not seen by those guarding the main gate, by Lt. Raviv [inside the cave], or by anyone else who was at the cave that morning, including the Wakf guards... Furthermore, [their] statement that the person described above was seen [before] the arrival of Eli Ganan at the cave and after Goldstein's arrival, contradicts the information given that Eli Ganan arrived around 4:45, while Goldstein only arrived at 5:20.

The point is that no one saw an unknown individual, as described above, engaged in any act which can be understood as aiding Gold-

stein; nor were any shell casings found to indicate the possibility that shots were fired from an additional weapon.

Those Moslem worshippers who turned around after the shooting started clearly saw only one gunman in the hall... The worshippers who assaulted Goldstein before he was killed did not claim at the time that there was another gunman in the hall.

A few of the Moslem worshippers did indeed testify that they heard shots from another source, or which sounded differently... However, the questioning of witnesses, or of those who submitted statements... did not convince us of the credibility and truth of this claim; rather it did the opposite.

5. The Border Police
a. The level of discipline of the groups operating in coordination with the army, upon whose cooperation the army relies... is worthy of focused and intensive attention. The picture which emerged we found to be totally unsatisfactory.

(Continued from Page 1)
Arab testimony that a grenade had been thrown, since no fragments were found either in the hall or in the wounded. The loud sound heard by several of the worshippers, it said, was apparently caused by two bullets passing very near the microphone on the podium, which amplified their noise.

The commission also noted that while it is impossible to determine which of the three entrances into the Yitzhak Hall Goldstein used, the most likely is that he entered from the Yosefya Hall, where there are neither soldiers nor worshippers.

Even if fully implemented, the report continued, the army's security plan would not have been enough to prevent Goldstein from entering through the Yosefya Hall, though it would have prevented, or at least hindered, an attack via either of the other two doors to the Yitzhak Hall, which is what would have been expected if a confrontation had simply broken out.

An event such as the massacre was never foreseen - and understandably so, the commission said. In 27 years, Jews had never used their weapons against Arabs at the cave.

In fact, however, the plan did not function - five of the six men supposed to be inside the cave were missing, due to a concatenation of mishaps and poor discipline.

However, the report added, since the officer in charge was incorrectly told that the three missing border policemen would arrive in a few minutes, he could not be considered negligent for not summoning reinforcements.

Another grave defect was the security equipment at the cave. Both the metal detectors at the gates and the closed-circuit cameras were defective, and repeated

COMMISSION

requests for replacements had been ignored due to budget shortfalls - though after the massacre, the report noted drily, "the means were found to finance state-of-the-art equipment."

Furthermore, the army did not compensate for the non-functional metal detectors by body searches; only a fraction of the male Arabs - and none of the women - were frisked.

"It is inconceivable how [anyone thought] it was possible to maintain effective supervision of a sensitive holy site that is fraught with conflict, if state-of-the-art technology capable of preventing anyone from bringing in arms and explosives was not posted at the entrance," the report said. "What is required at every airport and any other sensitive facility is also required at the unique holy site referred to here."

The commission also sharply criticized the police and the Border Police.

However, reports that soldiers interfered with the evacuation of the wounded were completely unfounded, the commission said, as was the claim of Dr. Stadi of Mokassas Hospital that Hadassah Hospital had refused to receive the wounded. On the contrary: the army, the Health Ministry, and Hadassah all offered assistance, such as airlifts and medical supplies; however, this assistance was turned down by the non-governmental Arab hospitals "for non-medical reasons," the report said.

In its recommendations, the commission stressed that, to prevent violence in the future, Jewish and Arab worshippers must be separated. This could be done in two ways, it wrote: by holding prayers at different times or by holding them at the same time, in separate rooms. Until the massacre, Jews

and Moslems were sometimes in the Yitzhak Hall at the same time.

In light of past history, the commission added, no one could be blamed for having failed to foresee the possibility of a Jewish attack against Arabs. This, combined with the real dangers facing the settlers, made it reasonable for Jews to have been allowed to enter with their weapons.

Following the massacre, however, this rule needs to be changed, it wrote. No one except security personnel on duty at the cave should be allowed to enter with weapons.

The commission also recommended establishing a special unit to guard the cave, since ordinary soldiers and reservists do not have the experience necessary to deal with the special problems that arise there.

With regard to the army's open-fire orders, the commission said the rule was truly meant to prohibit soldiers from firing at Jews only in the context of disturbances of the peace, and this was reasonable. However, it added, this had not been made clear to rank-and-file soldiers, who interpreted the rule to mean they should not even fire at a Jew committing a violent crime.

CLARIFICATION

The weekly *Jerusalem Post*, distributed by *The Jerusalem Post* in the Jerusalem area, is an advertising supplement that operates independently and is distributed free of charge. But its linkage in the public's perception with *The Jerusalem Post* obliges us to publicly dissociate the *Post* from a column in last Friday's issue titled "Killing Yasser."

Although intended as a satire, the article was in extremely bad taste. Our apologies to readers who were offended, as we were.

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has left us forever.

The funeral will depart from the Bluhm residence, Tel Shalom, at 17:00 today, Monday, June 27.

The family in Israel and in Buenos Aires.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to our colleagues

Rabbi Benjamin Segal

Susan Wall

on the passing of their father

PHILIP SEGAL ז"ל

May the memory of the righteous be for a blessing.

The Riamah Israel Staff

We mourn the passing of our beloved father and

grandfather

PHILIP SEGAL ז"ל

The funeral is taking place in Philadelphia, PA.

Benjamin and Judith Segal

David and Marilyn Segal

Leslie and Barbara Segal

Susan Wall and Steven Cohen

and families

Shiva at 15 Meir Naqqar, Jerusalem. Tel. 734006.

The family deeply mourns the passing of our beloved

father, grandfather, brother and uncle

LOUIS KREINER

in Cape Town on June 24, 1994.

Larry Kreiner

Susan, Simon, Daniel and Lior Mendoza

Ethel, Issy and Valda Sachar

The unveiling of the tombstone will be

ZVI HARPAZ ז"ל

will be held at the Morasha Hayarkon Cemetery on Tuesday, June 28 at 3 p.m.

We will meet at the gate.

The Family

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Jerusalem Post June 3, 1994

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Barak satisfied by report

EVEN after the publication of the Shamgar Commission's report, it is impossible to ensure that other events with similar grave results will not occur between Jews and Arabs, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak said yesterday.

Barak said the IDF would do everything possible to prevent such events and is taking steps to carry out the commission's recommendations. He called on Jews and Arabs in the territories to exercise self-restraint.

But there were mixed reactions in the IDF concerning the commission's conclusions pertaining to its involvement and responsibilities in the Hebron massacre.

By and large there was satisfaction at the report's conclusion the massacre was almost unpreventable, or what Barak called in his testimony as "thunder on a clear day." The IDF was also satisfied that the Shamgar report did not differ from those of the army's own two investigative committees set up after the massacre.

Others were less satisfied. "The army generally emerged

unsatisfied on the personal level, but a careful reading of the report's conclusions and recommendations indicates irregularities in the Machpela Cave security, as well as confusion regarding the open-fire guidelines," said a senior officer yesterday.

Barak expressed satisfaction the report did not call for the removal of various officers in the Central Command.

"The report is serious and important and we will draw conclusions fully. The commission does not think that anyone is to blame for not anticipating a situation in which an Israeli would massacre Moslems in the Machpela Cave," said Barak.

"I am pleased the commission did not find it appropriate to point conclusions against individual officers. We are talking about the IDF's best officers serving in that area," said Barak. He added that the IDF has already begun implementing the recommendations of the two inquiry committees it set up immediately following the Feb-

ALON PINKAS

ruary 25 massacre. "Other recommendations will be implemented in the near future," he said.

However, other senior officers were less content with the IDF's portrayal in the report. One of the important issues is the often contentious relationship between the IDF and the General Security Service, which is responsible for providing real-time intelligence on both the Palestinian and settler populations in the territories. That part of the Shamgar report is censored.

"Several key issues are buried inside the report. It is important that we realize that open-fire guidelines were apparently not clear enough. They were confusing to the soldiers. Security arrangements in the Machpela Cave were hardly adequate, and the commission blasted law enforcement in the territories, so I cannot say that the army was exonerated of anything," a senior General Staff officer told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The former head of Military Intelligence and coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj.-Gen. (res.) Shlomo Gazit, said: "There were army and police deficiencies, but even if everything functioned properly, it probably would not have been enough to prevent the massacre."

Gazit told a news conference in Jerusalem that "the writing was on the wall since 1967. As years went by, the letters became larger and clearer. Constant friction between Arabs and Jews in six or seven holy sites, of which the Machpela Cave is only one, should be stopped," he said.

Gazit strongly recommended that the government implement the commission's recommendations not just at the Machpela Cave, but at other sensitive sites as well. These include, first and foremost, the Temple Mount, as well as Joseph's Tomb in Nablus and Nebi Samuel in Jerusalem, he said.

Evelyn Gordon contributed to this report.



About a dozen protesters from Ra'anana demonstrate yesterday outside Sharon Prison against the administrative detention there of six Kach and Kahane Ha'i activists. Kach head Baruch Marzel signaled to them from his window with a white flag, which was quickly pulled down by prison guards. Another white flag was then waved from another window. (Aron Ron/Israel Sun)

Hollander appointed cabinet secretary

DAVID MAKOVSKY

SHMUEL Hollander, legal adviser of the Prime Minister's Office, yesterday was appointed cabinet secretary, a position which has been vacant for the last two months.

Hollander's appointment by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin comes amid a growing chorus of public protest at the premier's inaction in filling senior advisory slots following resignations.

The post of cabinet secretary, who is supposed to coordinate inter-ministerial panels as well as staff cabinet sessions, has been vacant since the May 1 resignation of Elyakim Rubinstein, who became the Defense Ministry's legal adviser. Others who resigned and have not been replaced are diplomatic adviser Jacques Neria, national security adviser Haim Asa, and spokesman Gad Ben-Ari.

Hollander, 48, a lawyer by profession, served as legal counsel of the Civil Service Commission before becoming the in-house attorney of the Prime Minister's Office.

Several dozen candidates were considered for the post, included well-connected Labor Party officials. The choice of the technocrat Hollander suggests Rabin was not keen on gaining a new political adviser.

Previous cabinet secretaries during the 1980s were up and coming politicians, such as the Likud's Don Meridor and Labor's Yossi Beilin. During the Shamir years, Rubinstein played a key backstage role in US-Israeli relations, and later became chief negotiator with the Palestinians, a post he continued to hold during the first year of the Rabin government. Rubinstein quit as cabinet secretary and his negotiator post in protest against the Oslo Accords being negotiated without him.

Rabin affirms Jerusalem stand

BATSHEVA TSUR

FROM the amphitheatre on Mount Scopus, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last night reaffirmed that Jerusalem would forever remain Israel's undivided capital.

"Jerusalem, our eternal capital, will remain united and no one will change this," Rabin told delegates to the opening session of the Zionist General Assembly.

"We lost Jerusalem because of crazy zealots," he said. "We'll never do it again."

Outside the amphitheatre's perimeter, a handful of hecklers shouted, "Rabin go home!" as he told the audience: "I was born in Jerusalem - the first prime minis-

ter to be born here - and I fought in the [1967] war that liberated it." "Nothing can be compared to Jerusalem," he said. "Not Hebron and not Nablus."

Acting Jewish Agency chairman Yehiel Leket said that those who believe that Israel belongs only to the Israelis, "cannot understand the feelings of the Jewish people, the importance of partnership."

Earlier, the Jewish Agency Board of Governors announced that it had unanimously extended Leket's temporary appointment until the end of October, postponing the decision on a permanent candidate to replace suspended chairman Simcha Dinitz.

'Report won't control settler lawlessness'

DAN IZENBERG

THE Shamgar Commission of Inquiry report will not contribute to more effective control of settler lawlessness in the administered territories, Ariel Rosen-Zvi, the dean of Tel Aviv University Law School, warned yesterday.

Rosen-Zvi said the commission drafted "very conciliatory and forgiving conclusions." He said most of the commission's recommendations were aimed at institutional reform, and similar recommendations by previous commissions of inquiry had been ineffective.

The commission did not assign heavy responsibility regarding law enforcement, even though there have been continuous warnings about the situation ever since the 1983 Karp Report," said Rosen-Zvi.

"Nevertheless, the Shamgar

Commission found no connection between the chronic problem and [Baruch Goldstein's] act. I'm afraid the situation that existed until now will continue to prevail."

The commission addressed two basic questions, said Rosen-Zvi. The first was whether or not Goldstein acted alone. The second was whether there was a reasonable possibility of preventing the killings.

Once the members of the commission determined that Goldstein acted alone, it was clear they would not finger other individuals unless their actions had obviously and directly contributed to the massacre," he said.

The chairman of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel, Ruth

Gavison, a law professor at the Hebrew University, said that in retrospect, she did not believe a commission of inquiry was necessary to investigate the details of the Machpela Cave massacre.

"It was caught in a trap not of its own making," said Gavison. "The commission was not empowered to investigate the background to the massacre. By not doing so, however, it did not discover the details that led to the incident which called it into being in the first place."

In order to investigate the details of the massacre itself, "it would have been sufficient to assign a police or intelligence investigation," said Gavison.

Gavison also rejected the claims of MK Ariel Sharon that the findings of the Shamgar Commission exonerated him from the indirect responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacre assigned to him by the 1982 Kahan Commission.

According to Gavison, the two key factors in the Sabra and Shatila massacres were that the government had made a deliberate decision to send the Christian Falangists into the Palestinian refugee camps, and that the massacre had lasted for two days without Israeli intervention.

In the case of the Hebron massacre, there had been no deliberate decision by the authorities contributing to the massacre, and the government's response to it had been appropriate and immediate, she said.

SHAMGAR EXCERPTS

A lesson learned from the massacre, and also from past experience, indicates that the prevention of friction and disputes requires effective separation of the worshippers of both religions ...

d. ... It would also be appropriate to adopt a decisive policy - previously used to a limited extent - which in principle prevents entry into the cave of anyone threatening security and order by provocative behavior. There is no room for compromise in any matter related to permitting entry to violent and aggressive elements. Anyone who does not accept the army's authority in full, or who disrupts established practices, or who harms other worshippers and who acts provocatively, must be prohibited from entering the cave as a security precaution, and if circumstances warrant it, he should be prosecuted.

e. The conclusions here lead directly to the next issue: soldiers doing their compulsory service or on active reserve duty who come to the Machpela Cave for designated periods often find it difficult to contend with the problems that arise in a sensitive place such as this. Moreover, orders that would have been easily carried out before the massacre will be more difficult to implement following it ... For the reasons mentioned above, an extensive deployment of guards will in the future be necessary in all the halls of the Machpela Cave, both when prayer services are in progress and when no worshippers are in the cave.

At the same time ... the guard detail must have understanding [and] experience in dealing with worshippers and visitors, including a generous approach, good manners, an ability to handle sensitive situations and a respectable appearance ...

Therefore, we will propose in our recommendations the idea of a permanent "cave guard" which will oversee security inside the Machpela Cave, providing stability to this force and enabling it to rely on veteran officers with more experience in overseeing prayer services and visits.

10. Open-Fire Regulations ... The intention of those who set the regulations [prohibiting soldiers from firing at Jews] ... was to cover circumstances in which Jews were involved in disturbances (demonstrations, blocking intersections, settlements without IDF approval, etc.). The evidence does not suggest that anyone intended to prevent security personnel from opening fire on an individual who was committing a serious crime. In the latter circumstances, the general instructions on opening fire in the case of a life-threatening or serious crime apply. In such cases, opening fire is permissible if there is a reasonable concern that failure to take this exceptional measure ... will result in a threat of loss of life or bodily harm ...

The special constraining instructions regarding firing on Jews ... were also required by the objective circumstances in Judea and Samaria. Arabs are forbidden to carry arms; Israelis are permitted to carry weapons, and this is even essential due to the security situation which prevails in the area. When a soldier appears on the scene and sees a Jew aiming his weapon to fire, he usually cannot know on the spot - without any explanation - if the individual is shooting in response to something else, in self-defense against a terrorist attack, or if it is premeditated shooting ...

On the other hand, if a soldier sees an Arab resident carrying a weapon and shooting, the factual assessment of the situation is that he is shooting in order to carry out an attack. The differences in these potential circumstances formed the basis of the instruction; however, the method in which this was conveyed to the soldiers, and even more so, the explanation given to the soldiers, were lacking. They created a distinction between cases of public disturbances and cases where criminal offenses were being committed ...

Instructions governing opening fire cannot be ambiguous, or open to different interpretations. When it becomes apparent that the instructions are not clear, they should be amended immediately ...

CHAPTER 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Arrangements for Prayer and Security at the Tomb of the Patriarchs ...

In our recommendations, we were guided by the following principles: First, it would be wise to prevent friction between Jews and Moslems, arising, among other reasons, from the fact that prayers are held alternately in the same places, and Jewish and Moslem worshippers come into contact with each other ... This at times has resulted in power struggles which should be prevented. Second, the possibility of an attack by Jews against Moslem worshippers must also be taken into account, and not only the contrary, as it was in the past. Perhaps the danger of such attacks has even increased ...

Based upon these premises, we recommend, first and foremost, that arrangements intended to create complete separation between the Moslem and Jewish worshippers be adopted, in order to ensure the safety of all worshippers, and to prevent friction, disputes, and acts of violence.

We do not believe that the commission of inquiry can, or should in this case, work out a detailed proposal ... such a detailed plan should be worked out on the ground, following attempts to conduct a dialogue with the religious bodies concerned. We will indicate here only guidelines ...

1a. Separate entrance gates will be set aside for Moslem and Jewish worshippers.

b. At the entrance gates to the cave, sophisticated detection and surveillance devices will be installed, in order to monitor every entering: worshippers and visitors, Jews and Moslems.

c. Jewish and Moslem worshippers will be separated from each other, and members of one religion will not be permitted to enter an area in which prayers of the other religion are taking place at that time ...

2. ... The following two alternative proposals were raised during the commission's discussions ... We recommend examining each of the proposals, and choosing the one which is most feasible, and which provides the greatest possibility

for all worshippers.

a. The first alternative is based upon holding prayers at separate times, so as to ensure that Moslem prayers will not take place at the same time as Jewish services are being held. Moreover, members of one religion will not be able to enter the cave while prayers of the other religion are taking place in any of the prayer halls. In other words, Jews and Moslems will not be present simultaneously in the cave.

b. The second alternative is based upon the possibility of conducting prayers simultaneously, but in separate halls. Complete separation would be ensured by implementing the following principles:

(1) The presence of a member of one religion in a hall in which prayers are being held by the other religion will be prohibited.

(2) Installation of electronic devices, which would prevent passage from one hall to another ... Doors will be added if needed ...

(3) Deployment of an appropriate internal security force ...

c. ... There [must] be a buffer of at least one hour between the end of one religion's prayer service and the beginning of that of the other religion.

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Thursday July 14 CHOO CHOO TO JLEM In September 1892 a loud whistle was heard in the Holy Land for the first time. The railway had arrived. We'll take the train from Tel Aviv, tour Beit Shמש archaeological sites and Nahal Kalka, and then go by train from Bar Giora through Wadi Sorek to the capital, and then to Yemin Moshe. Tour guide: Mordechai Safer. NIS 120.

Wednesday July 27 THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING Some say, "It's music frozen in time." The architecture of public buildings should be a reflection of the society in which it is born. Is it so? We'll also visit The Mormon University, HU Mt. Scopus campus, and the new Jerusalem Town Hall complex. Lunch. Tour guide: Architect David Kroyanek. NIS 130

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Labor, Ram hope to sign by week's end

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

BOTH Labor and Ram leaders yesterday expressed cautious optimism about the Histadrut coalition negotiations, saying they hoped to reach an agreement by Friday.

The two sides met yesterday at Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's bureau in Jerusalem. They decided they would meet again to sum up the talks on Wednesday or Thursday. In the interim, two teams consisting of members of both factions are to formulate the coalition guidelines and framework in marathon daily meetings.

A reserved air of "business as usual" prevailed at the meeting between the two factions, the first since the premier's intervention to break the stalemate in the negotiations.

Ram leader MK Haim Ramon and outgoing Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld did not shake hands, but did exchange a few words. Ramon reiterated last night that he did not want Haberfeld to be in the Histadrut leadership.

The discussion was conducted mainly by Rabin, Ramon and Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivli.

The main stumbling blocks concern Ram's demands, regarding the closing and cutting back of Histadrut institutions, the distribution of positions, and the coalition agreements signed in the local

labor councils. Ramon insisted at the meeting that the Histadrut council, with 750 members, was completely redundant, that the executive bureau, which now has 42 members, could be slashed in half, to 21 members, and the executive committee with over 300 members, would be reduced to about 100 members.

Labor wants to preserve the Histadrut council but would agree to reducing the executive bureau to 31 members and the executive committee to 171.

The factions are now considering two possible compromises: either enlarging the executive committee, and shutting down the council, or shutting down the Histadrut convention, with 1500 members, and preserving the council.

Labor is also demanding the position of acting secretary-general and chair of the trade union, labor council and organization sections, and the administration and human resources sections. In the previous round of talks, Labor's demands clashed with Ram's insistence on giving the first two posts to MK Amir Peretz, and at least one of the remaining two to another Ram member.

Two joint teams of six members each were appointed at yesterday's meeting, one to negotiate the coalition guidelines and the other to deal with the allocation of positions among the coalition partners.



A cleanup worker holds an oil encrusted gannet he had rescued from an oil spill off Cape Town, South Africa's peninsula. (Reuters)

Storm slows major oil spill

CAPE TOWN (AP) — Bad weather hampered attempts yesterday to disperse oil from a sunken Spanish tanker that already has harmed thousands of penguins and polluted miles of the country's most celebrated beaches.

But an official said no new oil was sighted bubbling to the surface yesterday, and a rash of storms appears to have broken up the two most threatening slicks.

"That no new oil has been spotted and the slicks seemed to have dispersed is very good news," Sea Fisheries spokesman Allison Dehmann said. Several smaller oil slicks remain.

Authorities believed the 11-year-old wreck of the supertanker Castello de Bellver could hold up to 40,000 tons of oil, some of it reaching the surface after weeks of violent winter storms off the southern tip of Africa.

Heavy seas churned by gale force winds prevented two coast guard boats with anti-pollution equipment from reaching the site of the wreckage early yesterday. The boats were carrying dispersant chemicals to spray onto the heavy crude oil.

The Castello de Bellver, laden with 224,000 tons of crude, caught fire and broke in half in August 1983. Oil in its hold began leaking from the wreckage Thursday, fulfilling long-held fears of environmentalists, in the worst oil spill ever to hit the Cape peninsula.

When the tanker sank 11 years ago, a strong wind blew most of its oil out to deep seas. This time, however, the remaining oil is being pushed to shore by the strong winds.

"There is nothing much one can do until the sea conditions improve," Dehmann told The Associated Press earlier.

The Cape of Good Hope's once pristine Atlantic coastline is covered with a thick black sludge for about 24 kilometers.

In places, the muck has crept up to the front doors of million-dollar bungalows.

Two colonies of Jackass penguins from Dassen and Robben islands have been devastated by the slick and have been ferried to the South African National Foundation for Conservation of Coastal Birds by military helicopters.

N. Yemen ground troops attack west of Aden

ADEN (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops launched a fresh ground offensive west of Aden yesterday to divide the port city, and gunners fired at residential districts in the southern stronghold.

"They are like locusts. Sanaa is pushing with large numbers in Bir Ahmad but on the other fronts we are keeping them in their positions," said a southern official.

There was no sign of a cease-fire announced by the north on Saturday as northern troops broke through southern defense at Bir Ahmad, northwest of Aden.

Some units reached the main coastal road linking the city to Little Aden, where the south's only oil refinery and Aden's main power station are located.

Aden radio's relay station in the area was damaged in the fighting and has been off the air for the past 24 hours.

"They are pushing and we are pushing them back. The fighting is very strong now," said the official, adding that northern troops were currently a couple of kilometers north of a southern rocket and missile battery base in Bir Ahmad.

"We have reopened the [main] road but have check points along it to make sure no one gets into the city," the official said.

Yemen's civil war erupted on May 4 after a four-year unity between the former marx-

ist south and the conservative north.

Northern troops have been surrounding Aden, capital of the Democratic Republic of Yemen which seceded on May 21, for the past three weeks, pounding it almost daily with rockets and missiles.

The death toll since Saturday night "is in the dozens while hundreds of civilians have been wounded," said the official who is an aide to southern vice president Abdel-Rahman Ali Jifri.

Residents said northern artillery shells were pouring down on Aden's northern outskirts for most yesterday while northern warplanes raided the city several times.

The latest round of fighting erupted shortly after Sanaa announced a midnight Saturday cease-fire and each side has blamed the other of violating the truce, the sixth to fail so far.

Aden's 400,000 people have been eagerly waiting for the UN Security Council to hold an emergency session to discuss their plight and hope the world body would announce measures to enforce an effective cease-fire.

On June 1 the United Nations issued Resolution 924 calling for an immediate cease-fire and a dialogue but a visit to the region by a UN peace envoy failed to get the two sides to agree of arrangements for a truce or hold direct talks.

Somali factions battle in capital

MOGADISHU (Reuters) — Rival Somali factions fought in Mogadishu for a third successive day yesterday, United Nations officials reported.

After an overnight lull, gunfire echoed over the shattered Somali capital at midday and hundreds of civilians fled their homes to avoid the crossfire. Street markets quickly closed and traders piled their goods into trucks to move them to safety.

A UN spokesman said a Pakistani soldier of the UN force was wounded when he was struck by a bullet while on duty at an observation post at the headquarters of the Pakistani Brigade. He was being treated in hospital.

Ali Mahdi Mohammed, leader of the United Somali Congress (USC), issued a statement accusing his main rival, General Mohammed Farah Aidede of the Somali National Alliance (SNA), of breaking a cease-fire agreement between the groups.

Ali Mahdi was attending a meeting in

Mogadishu yesterday of the Group of 12 Somali factions that oppose Aidede.

But a spokesman for Aidede told reporters: "The fighting is motivated by unscrupulous Somali elements serving foreign interests who have been involved in re-arming and mobilization of their militias over the past few weeks."

Benadir hospital reported two dead and 43 injured in the latest fighting. A doctor said the hospital's work had been made more difficult by a breakdown of a generator as wounded civilians were being brought in.

At least two United Nations peacekeepers, from Malaysia and Pakistan, were wounded last week.

UN staff in Mogadishu were urged to take shelter and wear helmets and flak jackets as bullets flew over the UN compound.

Hisham Omayad, acting special representative of UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appealed to all those concerned to halt the fighting.

UTJ's Porush, Halpert resign again

Romanian official: Protect workers

UNITED Torah Judaism MKs Menahem Porush and Shmuel Halpert yesterday handed in their resignations for the second time to Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss, paving the way for the installment tomorrow of their replacements, Moshe Gafni and Avraham Verger.

Porush and Halpert, who resigned last week, withdrew their resignations at the last moment, after hearing that Avraham Shapira, the only remaining MK of UTJ's Agudat Yisrael component, had had his left foot amputated.

They quickly changed their minds after facing severe criticism from members of the Council of Torah Sages. Dan Izenberg

THE speaker of the Romanian Senate appealed to Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss to intervene on behalf of Romanian workers employed in Israel, after hearing reports that they were being mistreated and living in harsh conditions.

Weiss met the speaker, Olivier Germani, during a meeting of parliamentary speakers in The Hague. Weiss also met with his Italian counterpart, Irene Pivetti and complained to her about the neo-fascist representation in the Italian government.

Pivetti said the right-wing extremists would quickly move to the center of the political map, and pledged her government's support for Israel and the Jewish people. Dan Izenberg

Accused leader of NY bomb plot turns state's witness

Bosnian army grabs ground from Serbs

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The accused ringleader in an alleged plot to blow up the United Nations and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has agreed to become a government witness, defense lawyers in the case said Saturday.

Lawyers told Reuters that the key defendant, Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali, a 32-year-old Sudanese, has agreed to cooperate with US prosecutors.

Siddiq Ali is one of 13 people charged with taking part in what prosecutors call a massive conspir-

acy and is the highest-profile suspect to become a government witness in the case. The US government alleges that Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the blind Egyptian cleric, is the spiritual leader for the group.

"The prosecution has apparently succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of our client," lawyers Ronald Kuby and William Kunstler said in a letter sent Saturday to US District Court Judge Michael Mukasey and given to Reuters.

The letter said the government

informed Kuby by letter Friday that Siddiq Ali had severed ties with his defense team.

"We have further been informed that Siddiq is no longer at the Metropolitan Correctional Center and we have been unsuccessful in our attempts to reach his wife," the lawyers' letter said.

The lawyers accused the government of "terrorizing" his former client into becoming a prosecution witness.

"We view this as an attempt by the government to have us thrown

off the entire case and leave our other client, charged in this case, Ibrahim Elmagbrany, without counsel," Kuby told Reuters by telephone.

The US attorney's office had no comment Saturday on the issue, said Marvin Smilon, a spokesman. Siddiq Ali often served as a translator and aide to Abdel-Rahman and was considered a close confidant.

Siddiq Ali's cooperation could prove devastating to Abdel-Rahman and to Egyptian native El Sayyid Nosair.

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — Bosnian government troops have grabbed more ground from Serb forces in fierce fighting in north central Bosnia, nearly cutting off a finger of Serb-held territory south of Doboj, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The Moslem and Croat-backed government troops have been attacking the Serb-held town of Doboj south from the railroad town of Doboj for weeks, despite a Bosnia-wide truce agreement that went into effect on June 10.

Most of the area is part of Ozren mountain, territory the Serbs hold dear due to its 15th-century Orthodox monastery and historic churches.

"The BiH [Bosnian government army] seems to have gained some territory around Zavidovici, about three to four kilometers north, and they have practically closed the gap on the southern part of the Doboj finger," said UN spokesman Major Rob Annink. "We also see the BSA [Bosnian Serb army] evacuating their people north."

Women delegates hold dialogue

BATSHEVA TSUR

SOME 100 of the many women leaders attending various Jewish and Zionist events in the capital yesterday took time off to have a dialogue on their own.

Members of the Council of Jewish Federations joined forces with the Jewish Agency's committee for the status of women and the women members of Keren Hayesod for the first women's dialogue of this magnitude at the Zionist General Assembly.

"Women have their own unique way of approaching the issues of the day," noted Doris Weiser, Montreal's CJF vice-president.

Among the issues discussed were peace, Jewish society in Israel and the Diaspora, and immigrant absorption. The women also focused on means of helping other women to advance in the Zionist frameworks.

Alleged Mussolini diaries found — report

LONDON (AP) — The Sunday Telegraph has reported the discovery of diaries purportedly written by Italian dictator Benito Mussolini from 1925 to 1939.

The newspaper said the diaries, which were reportedly found by an Italian businessman in a trunk at his father's house, had been examined by Mussolini experts who believed them to be authentic.

However, experts from South-

ey's auctioneers could not guarantee the five volumes were written by Mussolini, a fascist who ruled Italy from 1922 to 1943.

The newspaper did not identify the Italian businessman, but said his father was a partisan.

The businessman has put the diaries in the care of retired film producer Sir Anthony Havelock-Allan in London. It said Havelock-Allan was acting as agent for the Italian businessman.

The newspaper did not say what was planned for the alleged diaries.

In 1983 German and British publications paid millions of dollars for what turned out to be fraudulent diaries of Adolf Hitler.

The Sunday Telegraph said the diaries show that, "far from being a willing partner in Nazi aggression in Europe in the late 1930s, Mussolini tried to act as a brake

on Hitler. He is critical of Hitler, whom he both fears and despises."

The newspaper said under Italian law the copyright of any unpublished work remains with the writer's survivors until 50 years after his death, which in Mussolini's case would be next April.

Three Mussolini children are living — two sons and a daughter, the Sunday Telegraph said.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

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ARIM, MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT Co. Ltd.

Lease offered on Plots 95 & 96 for construction of 130 housing units + 2,600 sq.m. of commercial construction, at Neot Shoshanim Bet, Ashkelon — Invitation to Tender 146/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing 22 month development agreements, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details of which are given below. To be eligible to bid, companies must have completed the construction of at least 130 housing units. Relevant documentation, including a Form 4, in accordance with the Planning and Construction Law, 1965 should be attached to bids.

Tender 146/94/Yod Mem

Blocks	Part of Plots	Plot	Approx. Plot Area sq.m.	Residential Construction Area, sq.m.	Commercial Construction Area, sq.m.	Max. No. Housing Units on Plot	Development Cost NIS*
1239	14, 20	95	13,180	13,000	2,600	130	5,183,039
1225	21	96					

* Urban Building Plan 92/Bet Memv4 shows that 130 housing units, with a maximum area for registration of 13,000 sq.m., and 2,600 sq.m. of commercial construction may be built — total maximum area for registration 15,600 sq.m.; all in accordance with the plan documents.

** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay directly to the Ministry the cost of the general development, already carried out and to be carried out — an amount of NIS5,183,039. This sum is linked to the index of building inputs for January 1994 (1173 points). It will be paid by reference to the last known index, at the time payment is made.

† Not including VAT. The tender booklet will be available from June 28, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS500 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklet will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, at the Israel Lands Administration, 34 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem (12th floor), ☎ 02-254121, during regular working hours. A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.

Last date for submitting bids: August 11, 1994 (122 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered. The right is reserved to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

EMEKE HEFER REGIONAL COUNCIL

Build Your House Program — Yad Hanna (Sukho) (157 housing units)

Plots are offered for owner-occupier construction at a site in Yad Hanna (temporary name, Sukho) — 85 single-family houses, and 72 semi-detached houses. Sixteen plots are intended for the disabled, who do not own, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. The following criteria apply: Ex-IDF disabled persons with over 50% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. Disabled persons not disabled during service in the IDF who suffer permanent disability of 75% in the lower limbs, as attested by valid documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health.

Of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability.

Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot. In the allocation of the remaining plots, first priority will be given to residents of the area administered by the Emek Hefer Regional Council, over the age of 18, who do not have rights in a nahala and/or meshke ezer and/or plot for residential construction, in a settlement in the area administered by the Emek Hefer Regional Council. Such applicants will sign the declaration attached to the explanatory sheet, and provide a summary of documentation, issued by the Min. of the Interior/Population Registration Bureau, testifying that they have been residents of such a settlement, at least since June 27, 1994 until the present.

Registration will be carried out by Arim, at the Emek Hefer Regional Council offices, Tel. 09-687550, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30 a.m. — 3:00 p.m., and Tue., 8:30 a.m. — 6:00 p.m. Registration will open at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 28, and close at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 28, 1994.

When registering, you must deposit a bank check for NIS3,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as an advance on the cost of the land. Registration and an explanatory sheet are available free from Tuesday, June 28, at the offices of Arim.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

SHIKUN U'PTUAH LEYISRAEL Ltd.

GALILEE REGION

Build Your House Program — Shechuna Tzfonit, Hatzor Gilit

HATZOR HAGILIT LOCAL COUNCIL

(16 housing units)

Plots are offered for the construction of 14 single-family houses, and 2 semi-detached houses. Two plots are intended for the disabled, who do not own, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. The following criteria apply: Ex-IDF disabled persons with over 50% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense.

Disabled persons aged over 18, not disabled during service in the IDF, who suffer permanent disability of 75% in the lower limbs, as attested by valid documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health.

Of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability.

Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot. Registration will be at the offices of the Israel Lands Administration, Northern Region, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:00 a.m. — 1:30 p.m. Registration will open at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 6, and close at 12 noon on Sunday, August 7, 1994.

When registering, you must deposit a bank check for NIS2,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as an advance on the cost of the land. Registration and an explanatory sheet are available free from Wednesday, July 6, 1994, at the above offices.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

SHIKUN U'PTUAH LEYISRAEL Ltd.

GALILEE REGION

Build Your House Program — Shechuna Havradim, Kiryat Shmona

KIRYAT SHMONA MUNICIPALITY

(15 housing units)

Plots are offered for the construction of 15 single-family houses. Plots for four houses are reserved for the disabled, who do not own, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. The following criteria apply: Ex-IDF disabled persons with over 50% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. Disabled persons aged over 18, not disabled during service in the IDF, who suffer permanent disability of 75% in the lower limbs, as attested by valid documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health.

Of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability. Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot. Registration will be at the offices of the Israel Lands Administration, Northern Region, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:00 a.m. — 1:30 p.m. Registration will open at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 6, and close at 12 noon on Sunday, August 7, 1994.

When registering, you must deposit a bank check for NIS1,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as an advance on the cost of development. Registration and an explanatory sheet are available free from Wednesday, July 6, 1994, at the above offices.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION — Central Region

Invitation to Tender 137/94/Mem, relating to the lease on a plot for the construction of a building for industry and workshops in Hod Hasharon industrial zone, is canceled.

לשכת פרסום מחשבות

שכנו מה נשפר כך

סמל מדינת ישראל

Viewers' guide to staying in the dark

FESTIVAL PREVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

AFTER a year of sanitized Hollywood viewing and hype, punctuated by the few art films and foreign-language features that managed to sneak through the industry cracks, the 11th Jerusalem Film Festival (June 30-July 9) provides audiences here with a rare range of viewing possibilities.

With international entries as eclectic and thoughtfully selected as these, surprises abound. What follows is a very random sampling.

ONE OF the most fascinating films of the year, *The War Room*, is D.A. Pennebaker and Chris Hegedus's fresh documentary peek behind the scenes at the '92 Clinton campaign.

Using the cinema verité techniques that Pennebaker and others pioneered in the early Sixties (hand-held cameras, for example, that bounce and veer at a startling proximity to their subjects' whitened knuckles and flaring nostrils), the film starts rather objectively, during the rocky Gennifer Flowers and Jerry Brown period of the primaries.

Just before the Democratic convention in New York, the film crew gained backstage access to Clinton staff headquarters, and from then on, the movie zaps with candid electricity.

We overhear phone calls and witness snap decisions that seem strangely novel, even given the You-Were-There shape of so much latter-day American TV.

The president-to-be puts in brief appearances in his running shorts and baseball cap, but the real star of *The War Room* is his charismatic campaign manager, James Carville, the "Ragin' Cajun," whose flamboyant exertions are widely viewed as having won Clinton his job.

With his squashed elfin features, Southern-evangelical delivery and fierce, wisecracking belief in his candidate's worth, Carville is unique—savvy to '90s spin control and media technology, but guided by the most old-fashioned sort



A scene from the French film *'The Shark's Son,'* a raw, sometimes brutal study of two vagabond brothers in a gritty port town.

of love and faith in his work.

His co-star in *The War Room* is Greek bar-mitzva boy George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's coolly collegiate chief of communications, who never once breaks a sweat, even after jogging several blocks to speak (in complete and gracious sentences) to reporters.

Carville's closing speech to his troops is worth the whole movie—and worthy of a well-scripted play (which, it's important to remember, this is not).

The film's fever pitch captures the caffeinated energy of the campaign itself, and while Clinton supporters may appreciate *The War Room* more than George Bush fans, the dramatic pleasure is more than partisan.

FOR those who prefer calmer documentary viewing, Dutch director Netty van Hoor's *The International Singing Star Leo Fuld* is a small, sweet movie about the once-renowned Yiddish singer.

Fuld is now an older red-head with a baby face and a preference for plaid pants and checked polyester jackets.

The camera follows him to his old haunts—an empty synagogue, his former neighborhood, a walkway by the river—while the soundtrack swings with recordings of his younger voice, crooning the way no one dares any more.

Schmaltz proliferates (Fuld used to warble to his Yiddish Mama), but it's schmaltz that's tempered by an unsentimental vision of the singer now—still dignified, but a little bit stooped, eating his dinner in bed or sorting through aging LPs.

IT'S DIFFICULT to believe that *The Shark's Son* is French director Agnès Merlet's first feature film. The movie—a raw, sometimes brutal study of two vagabond brothers in a gritty port town—is startling, both visually and emotionally.

When Merlet places these needy children against the backdrop of such a cold, industrial landscape (oil tankers, crossed electrical wires and the raging sea), an elemental quality takes hold—as if the whole nightmare of the boys' ruined lives were unfolding underwater, or in the deepest jungle.

Following the lead of Francois Truffaut, Merlet manages to make even juvenile delinquency look harshly lyric. *The Shark's Son* is in this way powerful, upsetting, and exceedingly French.

But at such an international film festival, cultural stereotypes have a way of simultaneously resounding and disintegrating.

A case in point comes in the form of the lavishly Latin feature, *The Dark Side of the Heart* by Argentinian director Eliseo Subiela.

South American fixations with sex, death and magic throb throughout the movie, about a

brooding Buenos Aires poet who scours the city for a woman who can fly. When he finds his airborne muse, a beautiful, clear-eyed prostitute, he—very literally—takes out his heart and hands it to her, thumping in his palm.

Subiela's imagery is sometimes outrageous, and while his passions may often seem silly or over-the-top, there's an unflinching resolve in his approach.

He's like a stubborn man ferociously in love, embarrassing and almost admirable. The film's humor is black and often raunchy, a welcome switch from its more seriously engorged sections.

And then there's *Malvik*, the first Icelandic road movie this critic has ever seen. A likably low-budget film by Finnish director Arto-Henrik Blomqvist, *Malvik* charts a few days in the life of two unemployed buddies from a small Icelandic fishing village.

One of them wins a modest prize in the lottery, and the other,

who's feeling vaguely suicidal, decides to accompany his friend on his trip to collect the prize. They steal a car, pick up a Swedish-speaking Finnish hitchhiker (don't ask), and do what people always do in road movies—drive and philosophize.

While there's plenty that's naively Nordic about the film (ancient belief in magic stone piles and witches included), a wistful sort of irony also typifies *Malvik*, which gently defines itself against that classic of youthful rebellion and American asphalt, *Easy Rider*.

The gradual hills of Iceland are far from the US heartland, and Nicholson's nowhere in sight—but the characters' unanchored longing and their final ache are remarkably familiar. It seems the same road to nowhere cuts through many lands.

(See the Tuesday and Friday pages for more festival recommendations.)

Orchestra lets its hair down

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

ELITIST it's not.

The Ra'anana Symphonette Orchestra has a habit of popping up in the most unlikely venues with the most unconventional programs.

The three-year-old ensemble has appeared on TV talk shows and in towns off the beaten concert track, playing the music of pop artists and "serious" composers alike. Later this week, the orchestra will accompany Ray Charles in his Haifa Blues Festival appearance.

Music director Yehoram Scharovsky and general manager Orit Fogel do whatever they can to expose their orchestra to audiences all over the country—such as through a recent concert in the mixed Jewish-Arab town of Acre.

Fogel expressed surprise and disappointment that there were apparently no Arabs in the audience. "We must create such programming that will draw the Arabs to the concert hall, and Acre is an ideal place to start such a venture," she says. She also believes in the importance of Jewish and Israeli music.

At the recently concluded Israel Festival, the Symphonette presented an intriguing program featuring a world premiere by pop

composer Alon Olschick side-by-side with Andrei Hajdu's impressive cantata *Dreams of Spain*.

Next season the Symphonette plans to perform Dov Zeltser's captivating *Stempeniu*, which is billed as a Jewish drama for narrator, violin and orchestra, in a concert which has Jewish themes and music written all over it.

The Symphonette's 1994/95 season has five major subscription concerts, suggesting that Scharovsky and Fogel conscientiously shy away from the tried-and-true repertoire and focus on at times lighter or daring material that rarely, bigger and older orchestras rather perform.

The trend began this year when the orchestra performed a tango concert and an avant-garde theater music piece by Gruber, titled *Frankenstein*.

Next season the Yoram Boker Mime Group joins the Symphonette, in its opening concert, to perform De Falla's *The Three-Cornered Hat*. And the final concert of the season features the premiere of Rafi Kadishon's *Concerto for Peter and Orchestra*, written

especially for local sax player Peter Wertheimer. But there is also more traditional music in the offering, including symphonies by Tchaikovsky (first), Mozart (41st) and Dvorak (seventh), and selections by Bernstein, Bizet, Enescu, Verdi and many others.

After the successful tango venture last year, the Symphonette moves into the Berlin cabaret scene next June with a Kurt Weill evening featuring singer Marianne Faithfull. Even before that, the symphonette rejoins the BatSheva Dance Company in Ohad Naharin's *Perpetuum*, which they performed together at the opening of last year's Israel Festival.

And one of next season's highlights might very well happen at its very beginning. Late this summer the Symphonette joins Nurit Galron in the popular singer's first ever classic disc.

Sure, Galron did sing the occasional classical tune," Fogel says. "But she never did an entire classical-music disc. I know other singers have done it abroad but this is the first time such a thing is being done in Israel." The disc is planned to be released in the fall and the orchestra and Galron will herald it with a series of concerts.

Man and cello: A fine romance

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

AS with many arranged matches, it took a few years before Heinrich Schiff's relationship with his cello blossomed into a romance.

Schiff began piano lessons at age six, but when a family friend brought a cello four years later, he switched instruments.

"For the first two years I was not crazy about it," the 43-year-old Austrian musician admitted last week. "The piano could make more noise and it was much more fun. The cello was much more difficult to play."

Today his musical career is split evenly between playing the cello and conducting.

This Tuesday through Thursday, Schiff will lead the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's fifth symphony, in a program in which he also plays and conducts the Haydn C major cello concerto.

There were always musicians who did several things," said Schiff on the spacious veranda of the Mishkenot Sha'ananim Guest House in Jerusalem. "Some pia-

nists also compose and others conduct."

Schiff said he first became interested in conducting during his studies in Vienna 25 years ago. "But the first 10 years of my career were devoted exclusively to the cello."

He is willing to play the Haydn cello concerto and conduct at the same time, but hesitates to do so with a more elaborate work, such as the Dvorak cello concerto.

"The bigger the orchestra and the more complex the score, you do need a conductor," he said. "But if the structure is clear, you really don't need a conductor all the time."

He added that when he is on the podium, "I don't need to be a policeman, you should let the players play and simply control dynamics and help with organization."

Schiff also avoids being a player-conductor in more complex concertos because such performances become more a show than

a real musical event, he said.

"Suddenly you hear the audience say: 'Oh my God, it's amazing what he can do.' I don't like this circus aspect of the concert."

In addition to his solo work, Schiff is music director of the Northern Sinfonia in Newcastle, England, and a frequent guest with the Deutsche Mamerphilharmonie in Bremen.

He also conducts opera on a regular basis.

Schiff is intensely aware of the authentic performance practice trend in music, having played the baroque cello in his youth.

He said there is much to be learned and understood from this search for historic correctness.

"It does sound different when each instrument has the exact sound," he said.

"Balance, articulation and clarity come by themselves if the right size of orchestra and the right style is used."

He hopes that when he leads the JSO this week he can "bring out many things that might be unusual."

TAM plays 'Happy Birthday' to itself on \$87,000 Steinway

HELEN KAYE

Pianist Pinna Salzman gave her first solo recital at TAM.

Season highlights include a visit by the UK's Nash Ensemble, who'll play two programs in November, German baritone Olof Baer in October, and Dutch harpsichordist Gustav Leonhardt who's coming in January.

Both the Prague Philharmonic and the Lithuanian Ave Sol choirs are making return visits. Prague will perform Handel's oratorio *Saul* next June in the Rehovot Camerata's Bach-Handel series and Ave Sol will sing Bach's great B Minor Mass with the same ensemble in October.

Special events include a concert to celebrate the 150th anniversary of French composer Gabriel Faure, the International Harp Contest in December and the tri-annual Rubinstein International Piano Competition next March.

TAM's '94 budget is NIS 450,000 of which some NIS 60,000 comes from the America Israel Cultural Foundation. The rest is earned income.

Subscriptions are super-reasonable ranging from a discounted NIS 100 (soldiers, students, pensioners), to a high of NIS 215-225.

Beersheba Sinfonietta all have guest series at TAM.

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Philadelphians perform for peace

FOLLOWING the Madrid peace conference, the Philadelphia Youth Orchestra decided to "give peace a chance" by playing in Jordan, Israel and Spain during their 1994 international tour.

They arrive in this country from Amman on July 8, led by Joseph Primavera, the orchestra's conductor for over 40 of its 53 years.

The 90-strong ensemble will be giving three concerts here: in Kfar Sava, July 10; Jerusalem, July 11; and Tel Aviv, July 13.

They will also play Frederick Kaufman's *Kaddish* at Yad Vashem, and give two joint workshops and concerts with young Israelis at kibbutzim Kfar Menahem and Kabri. Tickets for the concerts can be purchased from The Jerusalem Post Funds and offices of the AACI and ESRA.



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The Shamgar report

WHAT gives special authority to the Shamgar Commission report on the Machpela Cave massacre is the commission's irreproachable composition. Headed by the president of the Supreme Court, it contained a former chief of the general staff, an academic who had participated in a Peace Now demonstration demanding the inquiry, an Arab judge who had expressed unfavorable opinions about the Jewish residents of the territories, and a supreme court justice known for his no-nonsense cross-examination of witnesses.

It may well be that any panel of experienced investigators would have reached conclusions identical to those released yesterday. But the presence on the commission of public figures known for their opposition to the settlement movement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza gave the report the kind of credibility it could not have had if it consisted only of jurists.

Indeed, the purpose of appointing an inquiry commission representing varied views is to reach not only a judicial conclusion about a traumatic incident in the nation's life. Even more important is that it ensures that whatever conclusions are reached, they will be convincing to virtually all parts of the public. That some public figures are unhappy with the Shamgar report is not due to its lack of balance, fairness or thoroughness, but to the acute political ramifications of the incident.

For representatives of the Palestinians, and for Israelis who oppose the presence of Jews in Judea and Samaria, the commission's refusal to blame the whole settler population is a

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RAY LEWIS, Circulation Manager

grave disappointment. Having enthusiastically supported the inquiry, they feel let down. Like Hebron's Mayor Mustafa Natshe and PLO negotiator Nabil Shaath, they would have been satisfied only with wholesale condemnation of all Jewish settlers in the territories, preferably with a recommendation that they be disarmed, and that the government immediately evacuate all Jews from Hebron.

But it is precisely the commission's refusal to find collective guilt for the crime of one deranged individual that proclaims its democratic nature. To blame the presence of Jewish towns and villages in the territories for the massacre would be as ludicrous and wrong as to excuse Baruch Goldstein's murder of innocent Arabs by citing the killings of his friends by Arab terrorists.

The commission also pointed out that despite the indiscipline, obtuseness and sloppiness of the security forces at the cave, the unfortunate fact is that such tragedies cannot be completely averted. And as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin accurately put it, nor is it possible to guarantee that such a crime will not occur again. No precautions can prevent a determined, suicidal or deranged person from committing mass murder. Indeed, such mindless carnages can occur anywhere, as a recent incident in Sweden made all too clear.

It is to be hoped that the reasoned, balanced and eminently sane report will ameliorate the national trauma caused by the massacre, and that the poisonous shadow it has cast on the discussion of vital political issues will now fade and disappear.

Russia finds its feet

A European banker in a recent radio interview said that personally he found it hard to understand why anyone would invest in Russia, yet thousands of companies are doing just that. "They're probably right," he added. As happens in many countries, news from Russia tends to focus on newsworthy problems - crime and prostitution, extreme nationalism, economic chaos, air crashes. But the story of Russia is looking more impressive than the doom and gloom would appear to indicate.

Despite the problems afflicting this massive country experimenting with democracy and free markets for the first time in its history, it has so far confounded pessimistic predictions that the sprawling federation would implode into a mess of warring statelets.

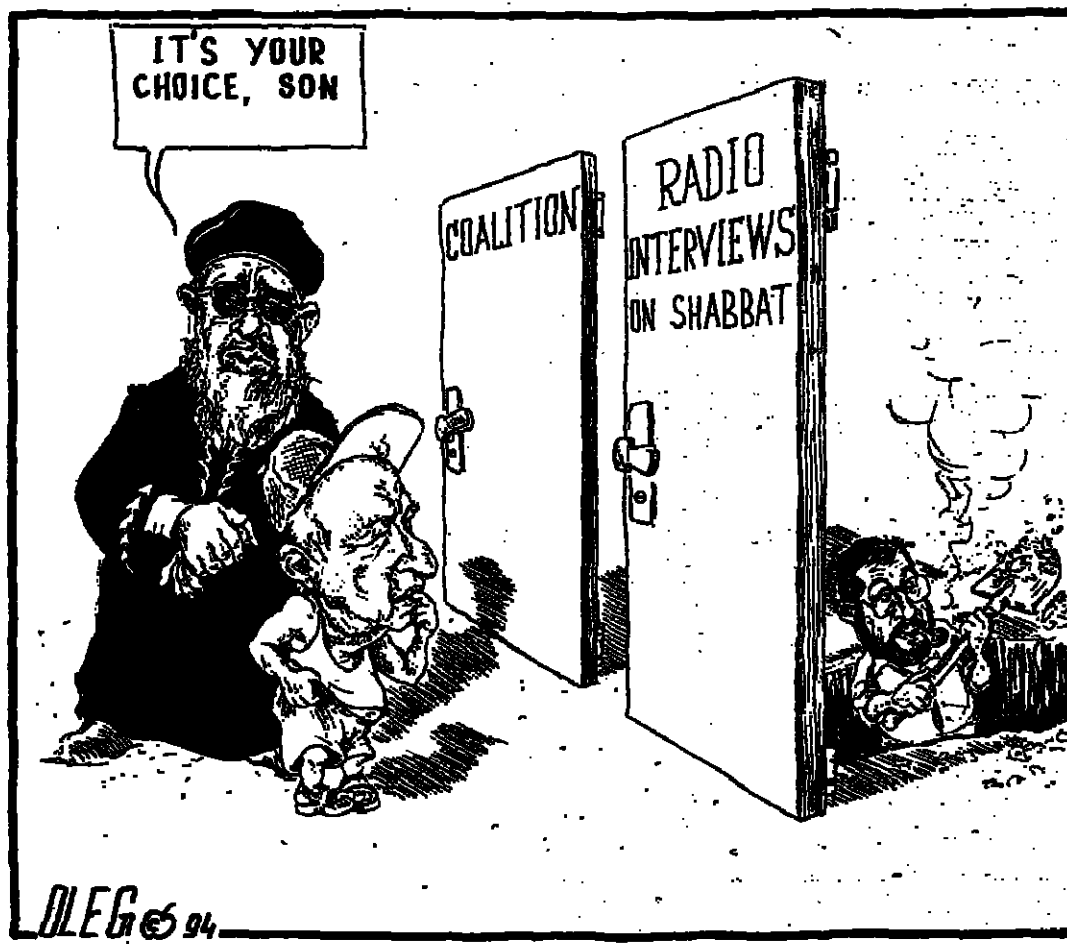
The Russian people and leaders had their confidence badly shaken by events after the fall of communism - the attempted communist coup against former president Mikhail Gorbachev and the parliament rebellion against President Boris Yeltsin. Now there are signs that national confidence is returning and that such confidence is justified.

This was most clear in last week's Russian forays into foreign policy initiatives in which Moscow indicated that, while it is willing to be cooperative with the world community, it is no weakening to be pushed around. First, the Russians signed the Partnership for Peace deal with NATO, then Yeltsin went to Corfu to sign an agreement with the European Union, while his prime minister was warmly welcomed in Washington for an agreement on

economic and space cooperation.

There was a distinct change of attitude in these encounters. No longer is Russia giving the impression of a tottering giant hunting handouts from a patronizing West. At NATO, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev made it clear that Russia wasn't just any old country signing up on NATO's terms. He demanded - and got - an acknowledgment of Russia's special status as a large nuclear power with enormous potential. Yeltsin was pleased with the EU agreement but made it clear that the accord lifting European trade barriers was no handout but "the lifting of a blockade from Russia" and an encouragement to more investment. Many say the new Russian confidence shows it will no longer cave in uncritically to Western demands and advice and must be treated with respect as a growing democratic superpower.

But, much more significantly, it is a move away from the Yeltsin government's caving in to the demands of Russia's ultra-nationalists. The Russian parliament may have passed the NATO accord with a handful of votes, but it passed it, and by all accounts the Russian public was happy that Kozyrev had restored national dignity in tough but realistic talks with the Western military chiefs. This is good for Russia and good for the world community. Best of all, it is bad for Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and his followers, who will seem more and more ludicrous when Russians realize they can win a key role and esteem in world affairs without the huffing and puffing of the extremists.



Just a slip of the tongue

DAMASCUS is furious about Prime Minister Rabin's disclosure that Syria recently acquired long-range missiles. President Assad suspects it may torpedo his attempts to improve relations with Washington. Assad has invested much effort in trying to change his image in the US, in trying to appear head of a peace-loving state which has stopped supporting international terrorism. And now here comes Rabin with the revelation that Syria is receiving missiles more dangerous than the ones Iraq launched against Israel.

At the height of the crisis over North Korea's nuclear policy, a CIA official testified that Kim Il Sung's nuclear and ballistic programs could pose a danger both to the Middle East and to Europe. He explained that if Pyongyang were to supply Iran with the technology and knowhow to produce "Nudong 1" missiles, with a range of 1,000 km, Israel could be endangered. And if such knowhow reached Libya, the missiles could menace southern Europe.

But what the CIA man omitted to report was that North Korea had turned over to Syria both knowhow and a production line for Scud-C missiles, whose range is only 500 km.

The Americans have been careful not to stress this Syrian-North Korean missile manufacturing operation - but Rabin went ahead and spilled the beans.

The Syrians fear that this announcement signals the start of an Israeli political campaign in the US to portray them as warmongers. The Damascus press has, therefore, been ordered to attack Rabin and denounce his warning about the danger of a Syrian warlike initiative as harming the peace negotiations, which the US is guiding toward an Israeli-Syrian settlement.

This isn't the first time Damascus has misread Rabin's declarations; nor the first time Rabin has made a public slip of the tongue in speaking of Syrian intentions.

The case that comes immediately to mind happened on the eve of the Six Day War, when Rabin, then chief of staff, warned the Syr-

MOSHE ZAK

ian "regime" - not government - against supporting terrorism.

Damascus and Moscow took this as a threat to the Soviet-backed regime in Syria, with which the Americans were not pleased.

But Syrian suspicions were unfounded then, as they are unfounded now. Rabin has no intention of trying to prevent a

Assad needn't worry about hidden messages in Rabin's latest pronouncement

rapprochement between Damascus and Washington.

Had this been his aim, he wouldn't have concealed the fact that North Korea has actually supplied the Syrians with the technology to produce more advanced missiles. Such a revelation would enhance Israel both in Congress and in American public opinion.

THE "SYRIAN THREAT" is strongly imprinted on Rabin's consciousness.

It was that, 20 years ago, which deprived him of the post of defense minister in Golda Meir's cabinet.

Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres had refused to serve in her government, objecting to the narrow base of the coalition, and so Golda turned to Rabin as defense minister.

But in the midst of the Labor Central Committee's deliberations and Golda's threat to give up trying to form a cabinet, warning came of a Syrian threat to resume firing on the Golan with the intention of capturing the "salient."

The government held an emergency session, and Dayan and Peres agreed, in view of the conditions created on the northern border, to join the cabinet. Rabin, to

his dismay, was shunted to the post of minister of labor.

From what we now know, that Syrian threat was exaggerated. The Syrian army wasn't in a fit state to resume fighting, even on a limited scale.

But because the source of the warning was the same as the one which had alerted Israel about Syria's intentions on the eve of the Yom Kippur War - and subsequent developments proved him correct - his March 1974 warning wasn't doubted.

It's possible that the "friendly" tipoff was deliberately filtered down to us by Assad, to soften Israel's stand in the negotiations for the disengagement of forces on Golan.

Twenty years ago, the Syrian threat served to prevent the widening of the government coalition in Jerusalem. It's hardly likely that Rabin's warning about the possibility of war within seven years is merely a cynical exercise to prod Shas into joining his coalition.

But there are, certainly, those around Rabin who are trying to create the impression of an emergency requiring the broadening of the coalition.

One shouldn't assume that what Rabin said about the Syrian danger was the result of any deep thought or precise planning; for if the danger lies in Syrian-produced North Korean missiles, not only settlements but tanks will not save them off.

Nor can any border agreement deflect the warheads for long-range rockets being developed by the Syrians, unless the "balance of fear" is preserved. Israel's closeness to Damascus is a first-rate deterrent factor - and it's highly doubtful that an American presence could serve as an adequate substitute.

Rabin's proclamations about the Syrian danger, coming just a few months after his analysis that Syria has lost its war option, amount to shooting through the mist. They're unsophisticated and serve no purpose.

The writer, a veteran journalist, comments on current affairs.

Bad faith

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

LORD, said Senator William Borah after Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, "if only I could have talked with Hitler, all this might have been avoided." Now, 55 years later, with another dictator threatening invasion if the world does not stop insisting that he abide by the rules of civilized behavior, Borah's ghost returns.

"I don't know what would have happened today if no one had been willing to talk to anybody in North Korea," said a self-congratulatory Jimmy Carter upon returning from talks with Kim Il Sung with a promise of peace in our time. "The crisis is over," declared Carter.

The crisis is not over. Nothing has been done to stop the North Korean drive for nuclear weapons. But much was done by Carter to derail US efforts to stop that drive.

The sanctions Clinton belatedly and tepidly began to press for are now, and possibly forever, dead. The coalition the US was trying to put together is in disarray. Carter's visit - and the latest administration retreat that followed - destroyed what little was left of Clinton's Korea policy.

Just last month, after a year of provocation and prevarication by

In Korea, the US has been derailed by a grandstanding ex-president bringing home nothing new

North Korea, Clinton had drawn the line in the sand: If North Korea unloaded plutonium-bearing fuel rods from its nuclear reactor in Yongbyon and destroyed evidence of its past bomb-building, the US would withdraw any offer of talks and seek sanctions.

Well, within two weeks North Korea had done exactly that. Clinton, his bluff called, was forced finally to seek sanctions against North Korea. But now he is losing his nerve even for that.

Carter returns with a promise that North Korea will "freeze" future plutonium production and the administration then reverses itself, ignores the Yongbyon unloading it once warned was the Rubicon not to be crossed, and prepares to drop sanctions and resume talks.

OK, YOU say, another capitulation, but isn't a North Korean freeze a major concession? No, it is a sham. To safely reprocess the Yongbyon fuel rods into bomb material, the North Koreans have to wait a month or two anyway before extracting their plutonium (they bear enough for five new bombs). Why? Because the rods are now still relatively hot (radioactive). With time, they cool.

Having decided to treat Kim's accommodation to the laws of physics as a sign of conciliation to the US, Washington is now preparing to reciprocate with a major concession of its own: high-level talks that it had solemnly warned could not take place if North Korea unloaded the Yongbyon reactor in the first place.

Moreover, even Carter had to admit that Kim promised not a permanent freeze but a temporary one. It would continue so long as Kim deems the US to be negotiating in "good faith." I predict that within, oh, about two months, after the rods have cooled enough for easier bomb building, Kim will discern the first faint signs of American bad faith and the freeze will be off.

But Carter is not to blame. The real culprit is Clinton. Carter had twice before asked permission to go to North Korea to solve America's problems by talking sweet reason with the planet's most megalomaniacal despot. Twice before, the State Department, seeing nothing but trouble, turned him down. This time, with sanctions negotiations at a delicate stage, Clinton personally approved Carter's mission.

Yet Carter has said explicitly that his intention was to destroy Clinton's sanctions option, which he thought a terrible and dangerous idea. He has succeeded. The sanctions strategy is now irreparably damaged. What weak or dependent country, what South Korea or Japan, will go along with a US so irresolute that it allows itself to be derailed by a grandstanding ex-president who brought home nothing new?

After this display, what allies are going to join a US-led coalition the next time talks break down or Kim crosses a line? You don't start and restart sanctions campaigns like a car. Why should potential coalition partners go out on a limb in the face of a belligerent neighbor, when Clinton might leave them hanging out there alone with his next change of mind?

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ISRAEL'S HISTORY

Sir, - It is sad that Jeff Green needs to resort to the anti-rightist demonizing tactics of our present government to help identify himself as a member of "the people" ("What the IDF uniform means in Tel Aviv and Hebron," June 3).

I winced when I read that Israel should define its borders according to where the major centers of Jewish population are without regard to the history of this country. Thank God that our founding fathers in both ancient and modern times did not share Mr. Green's views. Our nation has made its mark in history with the guidance of leaders who were courageous visionaries. The so-called political realities of the day did not constrain Joshua or King David any more than they deterred Theodor Herzl or David Ben Gurion from their mission of resurrecting the Jewish national homeland.

As we continue to witness a gathering home of the exiled Jewish people from all corners of the

globe, it also appears short-sighted to suggest that we should forfeit our claim to Judea and Samaria because fewer Israelis moved there to date, than emigrate to the US. If that line of reasoning is legitimate, we should forfeit the entire Zionist enterprise since more Russian Jews prefer going to the US over anywhere in Israel.

Our right to live in Israel is not based on the fact that we constitute a majority here; it never was. If the local Arab population recognized Jewish rights, we would be able to coexist peacefully without the need for military protection. The fact is that a significant number of our Semitic cousins still believe that their national homeland, Palestine, was stolen by the Jews. Why should the Palestinians consider any other alternative (e.g. autonomy), when the Jeff Greens of Israel are such eloquent spokesmen for their cause?

EPHRAIM KEREN
Hashmonaim

ANTI-AIDS

Sir, - I refer to the advertisement on the front page of The Jerusalem Post of June 10 which offers "rare opportunity for wise investors for self production, licensing and stock market spin up, for antiaging-anti-aids - key formulas."

I would have thought that if an anti-Aids formula had been discovered, it would be front-page news and the whole world would know about it. The advertisement even goes as far as to say "Fruit of Eden - the secret cure." I imagine

that people who are HIV positive would spend a lot of money on a cure, just as some people would spend money on a product that is advertised to provide some sort of protection from Aids.

Many countries are spending millions on Aids research and as far as I know, neither a cure, nor a vaccine has been discovered. If a cure is yet to be discovered, how can you possibly allow such advertising in your newspaper?

RODNEY ENNOR
Hatzorim

UN ORGANIZATIONS

Sir, - Your comment on Mordecai Kidron's letter of June 15 mentions that the World Health Organization is considered a more influential, prestigious and powerful UN organization than Unicef.

You overlooked another UN organization that is the oldest and arguably outranks those mentioned above in the characteristics listed. I refer to the International Labor Organization. Since 1993, an Israeli, Joseph Kara of the Histadrut, has been an elected member of its governing body.

ALLAN H. KAPLAN
Ramat Gan

D.P. CAMPS

Sir, - The Institute of Contemporary Judaism of the Hebrew University is conducting a historical research project on the subject of educational systems in Displaced Persons' Camps in Germany and Austria during the years 1945-50. We are looking for people (teachers, kindergarten teachers, helpers, students, Jewish Brigade soldiers and emissaries from Palestine) who were connected to educational activities of all sorts in the camps at the time.

Will such people please contact the Institute for Contemporary Judaism at 02-882372 or 02-881113 at their earliest convenience.

PROF. DOV LEVIN,
Head of Oral History Department,
Institute of Contemporary Judaism,

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

New rules in an old game

EVERYONE seems to agree that the Labor Party isn't in good shape. The defeat in the Histadrut elections, the lack of party discipline and ideological confusion on both political and socio-economic issues indicate that something is amiss.

There are two ways to explain the predicament. The first relates to the Labor Party, the other to the political system in general.

Labor lost the Histadrut elections, it can be argued, because it did not read the political map correctly. While there were many in Labor who did read the map correctly, the decision-making process prevented an appropriate, rapid reaction to Haim Ramon's candidacy for the Histadrut leadership.

To prevent similar failure in the future, the party must introduce drastic changes in its decision-making process, and develop mechanisms for neutralizing those conservative elements who resist change.

The party must pull back a little on direct democracy. Rabin and Peres were able to bring about a drastic change in Labor's policy vis-a-vis the Palestinians, and that of the State of Israel, by confronting both with a fait accompli on the issue of the PLO. Had they started off by bringing the issue to the party Bureau, Central Committee and Conference, the Declaration of Principles would never have been signed.

Party discipline is more difficult to enforce these days since

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEP

representatives are elected in primaries by close to 200,000 members. This means they are more concerned about gaining public approval than toeing the party line.

The main weapon against renegades has been the threat of ex-

All political parties must adapt to the sometimes irksome realities of direct democracy

pulsion from the party. But since Ramon and his colleagues were thrown out of the party and went on to win a major electoral victory, that threat has lost its effectiveness. The solution, again, is to put constraints on the primaries system.

WHAT ABOUT the ideological confusion in the party? Here the problem is that we are living in a revolutionary era, and evolutionary or conservative elements in the party are having difficulty adapting. The party leaders must explain this reality to the rank and file. But the way debates are held in the Labor Party, it seems

as though the conservatives have the upper hand.

These problems aren't just Labor's. The whole system of rigid political divisions and centralized parties is in the process of crumbling in Israel as in other countries in the democratic world.

Ramon won in the Histadrut for the same reason that Ronni Milo won in Tel Aviv - because the voters no longer feel that the choice is between Labor and its satellites or Likud and its satellites. This doesn't mean that Labor and the Likud can no longer win elections, only that they must adapt to the rapidly changing rules of the game.

The new rules also explain the lack of discipline in both the Likud and Labor.

As to the ideological confusion, it isn't just Laborites who find it difficult to adapt to a rapidly changing reality. Prof. Ehud Sprinzak has argued that the right-wing camp as a whole must realize that its main problem is not Binyamin Netanyahu's leadership, but its failure to relate realistically to the changing circumstances.

All the political parties (except perhaps the haredi ones) must take a deep breath and start adapting to the new reality. If they don't, the danger is that an Israeli Silvio Berlusconi might emerge.

The writer, a political scientist and commentator, is a member of the Labor Party Central Committee.

The Code

DNA and O. J. Simpson: Testing Science and Justice

By GINA KOLATA

AS the prosecution and the defense prepare their arguments in the case of O. J. Simpson, they must try to anticipate the nature of the evidence they might be confronted with in court. So far, it has been elusive. Yes, he was arrested once on a complaint of wife-beating, but past behavior is not necessarily admissible evidence. All that passes so far for an eyewitness is a woman who was paid to appear on the television show "Hard Copy" and said she saw Mr. Simpson speeding through the streets near the murder scene. Mr. Simpson maintains that he is innocent.

But the curtains may soon be lifted. On Friday a Superior Court judge in Los Angeles stopped a grand jury investigation, ruling that it could be compromised by pretrial publicity, like the release of tapes of 911 calls made by Nicole Brown Simpson last year after Mr. Simpson broke down the door of her house. The decision opens the way for a preliminary hearing, scheduled for Thursday, in which both sides will have to put their cards on the table. The speculation now among the hordes of lawyers who are microscopically examining the pretrial maneuvering is that the case may hinge on the delicate science of DNA fingerprinting and all the controversy that surrounds it.

In theory, nothing is more individual than a person's genetic code. A DNA test can look at the genes in a drop of blood or a strand of hair and judge whether they came from Mr. Simpson or from someone else. It can examine a smear of cells found at Mr. Simpson's house and indicate if they are cells from Ms. Simpson or Ronald Goldman, her friend who was killed with her. Done correctly, the test could establish Mr. Simpson's innocence or convince a jury that he is guilty.

But the scene of a crime is not subject to the rigid controls of the laboratory. And judges and jurors are generally not molecular geneticists. With all the uncertainties over how to interpret the data, there is always the danger that justice will be led astray, or confused by the dueling opinions of expert witnesses.

If, as is currently expected, the Simpson case puts the issue of DNA testing on a brightly lit stage, these issues could receive even more scrutiny than they have in the past, making the trial something of a landmark for forensic science. Dr. Edward P. Blake, a researcher at Forensic Science Associates of Richmond, Calif., said that, as a former fan of O. J. Simpson, "I hate this case." But, he added, "as a case that will test the criminal justice system and forensic science, it's a great case."

A huge amount of blood was spilled at the site where Ms. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were found dead. Since millions of people share the same blood type, it would not be very illuminating to determine simply whether some of the blood was the same type as Mr. Simpson's. More sophisticated testing is required.

District attorney Gil Garcetti said that the prosecutor's office is performing DNA tests. Mr. Simpson's lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro, has not said whether he too is having DNA tests performed. But lawyers and forensic experts say that if he is not having them done, he should.

Questions of Reliability

"The truth is, speaking as a trial lawyer, if the biological evidence matches Simpson's DNA profile, that is very significant evidence for the prosecution," said Barry Scheck, a professor at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in New York and the co-chairman of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers DNA Task Force. But, he added, "on the other hand — and this is the bombshell — if it turns out that DNA tests reveal that there is someone who spilled blood at that crime scene or left a hair, and it is not O. J. or either of the victims, then it's a whole new ball game. Then DNA can

provide a theory of innocence for the defense."

But DNA testing itself will also be on trial. Almost from the time it was first introduced, nearly a decade ago, legal experts have argued that, justifiably or not, DNA evidence can appear so overwhelming that it can swamp any other arguments.

"The judge wants to see arguments presented from the two sides that are vigorous," Dr. Blake said. "But what DNA does is to alter that process. A scientist gets on the witness stand and says, 'The sperm in the dead victim's vagina either came from the defendant or it could have come from one person in a million walking down the street. The concern is that after the scientist gives that testimony, the jury is not going to listen to anything the defense will say.'"

And so, its critics say, since the test can be so convincing, the courts have to be assured that the analysis can be trusted. Since the test pushes the limits of what is possible with molecular biology, and since there is no proficiency testing of forensic labs, some legal and scientific experts have argued that the evidence might not be as good as it seems.

In California and other states, some courts have refused to admit DNA evidence that says a suspect is guilty of a crime, but all have allowed evidence showing a suspect is innocent — a situation that occurs about a third of the time DNA is tested, lawyers say.

Walter Krstulja, a senior trial lawyer and forensic science consultant at the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office, said, "The general rule is that there is no argument on either side when DNA evidence excludes an individual."

Although there are many technical objections, the usual reason why courts have rejected DNA tests that seem to show guilt is that scientists disagree about how to calculate the odds that there is a match between cells from a suspect and cells from a crime scene.

If the prosecutors in the O. J. Simpson case want to introduce DNA evidence, experts say, they would be most likely to get it admitted if they use the most

What does it take to interrupt prime-time television?
Something important, usually. Page 18.

conservative method of calculating the odds of a match. In the best of circumstances, with pristine DNA samples, such odds could still be overwhelming. For example, said Dr. Eric Lander, a molecular biologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, if the DNA samples are in good condition and the DNA test is done well, it could show the odds that a drop of blood did not come from a suspect were just 1 in 1.25 million.

But the cell samples may not be in good enough condition. "The forensic reality is a biological specimen on somebody's shoe," Dr. Blake said.

There is, however, a newer DNA method that is less controversial and has not been rejected by courts. It can use degraded cells and requires just 30 to 50 of them, about 1/200th the amount the standard method requires. The procedure, called a Polymerase Chain Reaction test, is so sensitive that it was able to show that cells licked onto an envelope matched those of a World Trade Center bombing suspect, Mr. Scheck said.

But the newer test is much better at showing someone is innocent than guilty. If there is no laboratory error and if the genes from cells in a drop of blood at the scene of a crime do not match the genes found in a suspect's cells, the suspect could not have been the source of that blood. But if they do match, with the new test there is still a 1 in 21 chance that the suspect really is innocent and that someone else happened to have the same DNA profile.

No one has said what kinds of DNA tests might be used in the Simpson trial. But, said Mr. Scheck, "if they don't bungle it — and that is a big if — we'll have some forensic evidence that is instructive."



Clues to O. J. Simpson's innocence or guilt may be found in the blood stains at the site of the murder, above.

Our Bodies, but My Hysterectomy

By JANE GROSS

I AM browsing in the New Gender Studies section of a bookstore in my hometown of Berkeley, Calif., searching for "hysterectomy" in the index of every book I can find.

I am about to have one, at the hands of a trusted male physician, and while I am persuaded that mine is a necessary operation, you can never be too sure. Not with this all-too-common procedure that is widely considered to be one of the most overused in the United States.

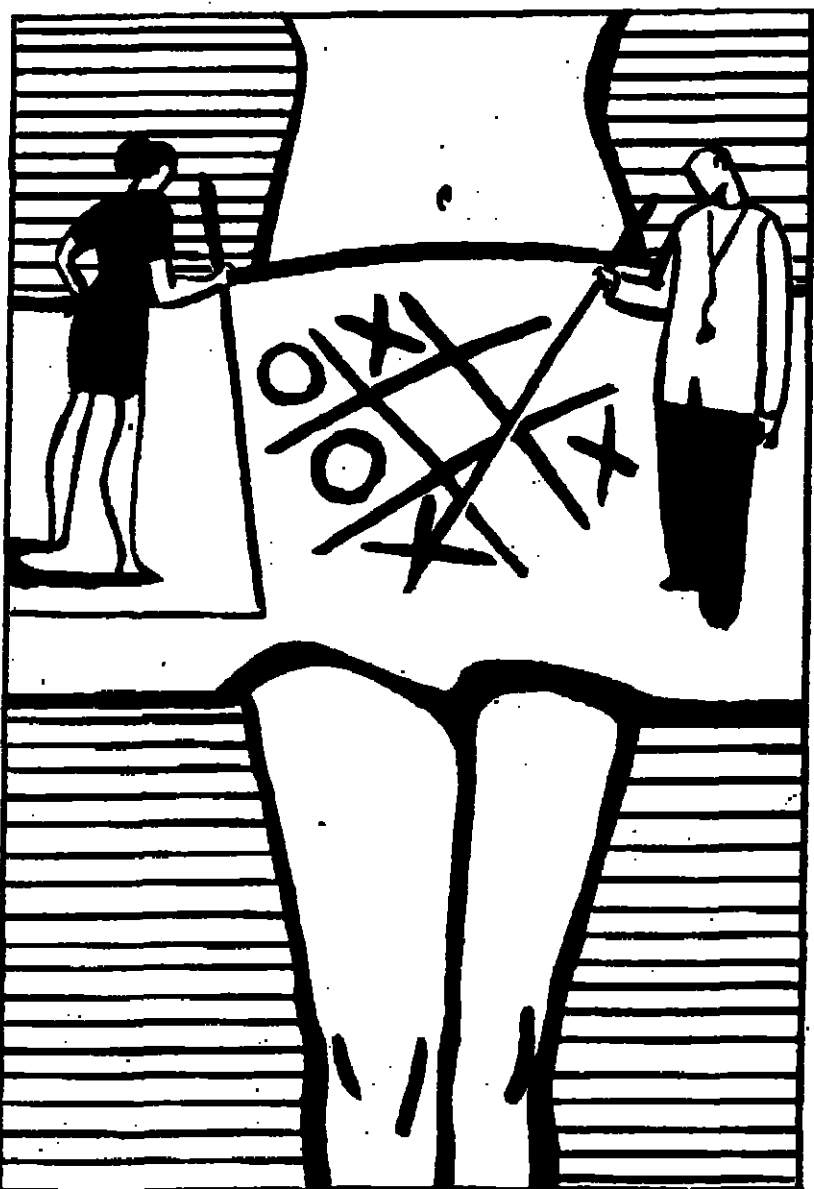
So I seek second and third opinions by female doctors of a decidedly feminist bent. I have long heart-to-heart talks with my loved ones. I solicit advice from friends of friends who had longstanding medical problems similar to my own that were relieved by hysterectomy. And finally I turn to some of the authors of the women's movement who informed and inspired my passage from adolescence to adulthood.

What I find in the feminist literature is a harangue about sexism, ageism and greed on the part of doctors and pharmaceutical companies, which tells me little or nothing about the surgery I am about to undergo and leaves me feeling guilty for selling out the sisterhood by choosing to have it.

In "Ourselves Growing Older," a publication of the same Boston Women's Health Collective that produced "Our Bodies, Ourselves," the Bible of women's health for those of us who came of age in the 60's and the 70's, I am reminded that "for well over a century in the United States, women's uteri and ovaries have been subject to routine medical abuse." Instead of surgery, I am urged to moderate my symptoms by taking vitamins, assuming the knee-chest position and avoiding sugar, garlic and mint.

In "The Silent Passage," Gail Sheehy's best-seller about menopause, I am told that "one should not be railroaded into hysterectomy or onto hormones." All too often, Ms. Sheehy writes, women are guilty of the "passive surrender of organs." And this "devastating" surgery, she says, leaves them "at risk of serious depression" and

Continued on page 4



Alison Seftler

The French Connection

The European colonial powers long ago left Africa for good. All but one.

By John Darnton

2

If I Were a Rich Man...

Israel's economy is booming. So why can't everybody be happy for a change?

By Clyde Haberman

2



Rina Casalegno for The New York Times

The largest shopping mall in the Middle East, in Jerusalem.

Intervening With Élan and No Regrets

LONDON

Arguably, all this is good news. If this country is as vulnerable as many people say, and yet in this historic period it can devote so much energy to worrying about purely domestic concerns, how bad off can it be?

Tevye, the poor milkman in the Shalom Aleichem stories, might have laughed at the paradoxes. He wanted to be a rich man? Early this year, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin told Zionist fund raisers that Israel was quite well off, thank you, and no longer needed their dollars as it once did. His listeners, not quite as eager to accept the idea of Israeli self-sufficiency, hooted. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin called his remarks "completely moronic." Last week, Mr. Rabin registered his annoyance with Mr. Beilin again — perhaps proving, Tevye, that this business of being rich is not all that it's cracked up to be.

هذه من الامثلة

Ideas & Trends

Beyond Singapore: Corporal Punishment, A to Z

By TOM KUNTZ

THE case of Michael Fay, the youth caned in Singapore last month for vandalism before his release and return to Ohio last week, has focused extraordinary attention, pro and con, on corporal punishment — largely because he is an American.

The Fay episode aside, however, corporal punishment usually gets scant notice. Practiced around the world since ancient times, it is typically overshadowed by other human-rights concerns like capital punishment (in the United States and elsewhere), the torture and other mistreatment of prisoners in repressive states or blatant abuses in areas of conflict.

Yet in many countries — especially ones professing to adhere to Islamic law, or Sharia — legally sanctioned punishments of bodily harm are not unusual. Even in the United States, many states, especially in the South, permit the paddling and hitting of students by teachers.

But although opinion polls on Mr. Fay's treatment suggest that many Americans support corporal punishment, many educators and criminologists dispute its value as a deterrent to misbehavior. And since many countries require physicians to be present at canings or whippings, corporal punishment frequently poses troublesome questions of medical ethics.

Following is a country-by-country survey largely based on reports and statements in recent years by the human rights organization Amnesty International. Much of the information is fragmentary because of the difficulty obtaining it in many of the countries in question.

AFGHANISTAN Soon after Islamic rebel groups took power in April 1992, Amnesty said in its 1993 annual report, the Deputy Minister of Justice declared that people convicted of adultery would be stoned to death and those convicted of theft would have a hand or foot severed; people convicted of consuming alcohol would be punished with 80 lashes and those who traded in alcohol would receive the death penalty. "It was not known if any of these punishments were imposed," Amnesty said.

BAHAMA Several people have been sentenced to death by public stoning or burning or to public lashings in recent years by village councils, or salish, even though such sentences usurp Bahamian civil law, Amnesty reported last October. "A 14-year-old girl was sentenced by salish in August 1992 to 100 lashes after her rape by an influential villager," it said. "The salish acquitted the rapist but took her pregnancy resulting from the rape as evidence of illicit sexual intercourse."

BRUNEI In 1988, caning became mandatory punishment for 42 criminal and drug-related offenses, the State Department reported last year.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN Flogging with the cat-

o'-nine-tails, a legacy of British rule consisting of nine knitted cords or hide thongs attached to a handle, is a legal punishment in several countries of the region, as is whipping with a rod. Among these countries are the Bahamas, which in 1991 reintroduced flogging and whipping for rape and other sex crimes; Antigua and Barbuda, which in 1990 enacted flogging as a penalty for rape; and Trinidad and Tobago, where such sentences are frequently imposed. Amnesty said that on April 23, 1993, a magistrate in Port of Spain had an 11-year-old boy flogged with 20 strokes for possession of cocaine. In 1992, the Barbados Court of Appeal rejected the flogging sentences of two men as inhumane and unconstitutional, but whipping remains on the books.

IRAN In 1992, hundreds were arrested in numerous cities in protests over the Islamic Government's policies. At least eight were executed within days. "Others were sentenced to long prison terms and floggings following unfair trials," Amnesty reported.

LIBYA In February, so-called "purification" laws were enacted to permit the punishments of flogging and amputation. In a speech in April 1993, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, said he "would like to see the hand of the thief cut off," and also for the man or the woman who commits adultery to be given 100 lashes," Amnesty reported in March.

MALAYSIA Embezzlement was recently made punishable by caning and 10 years in prison, Amnesty reported in May. Caning is also widely used against Malaysian men as a supplementary punishment to imprisonment for about 40 crimes, including robbery, rape and kidnapping. Sharia courts can also impose caning on male Muslims for drinking alcohol and adultery.

PAKISTAN "Sentences of flogging continue to be imposed and carried out," Amnesty reported last September. "In 1992 at least seven people were sentenced to judicial amputation of limbs and in early 1993 two people were sentenced to be stoned to death." It said that although the sentences were not carried out, the punishments remain on the statute books.

QATAR In May, Gavin Sherrard-Smith, a 30-year-old British computer technician, was flogged with 50 lashes — part of an Islamic court's sentence for selling alcohol to a Qatari man, Reuters reported.

SAUDI ARABIA "Between April and October [1992], eight judicial amputations were carried out in Jidda, Jizan and other cities," Amnesty said in its 1993 report. "All had their right hands severed at the wrist after being convicted of theft." Also in 1992, a woman accused of adultery received 200 lashes.

SINGAPORE Mr. Fay was but one of hundreds caned in recent years. Caning is mandatory for crimes like attempted murder, armed robbery, rape, drug trafficking,



Islamic scholars took turns publicly flogging a convicted rapist in Bara, Pakistan, in 1991.

vandalism and illegal immigration, and optional for others. Women, and men over 50 or sentenced to death, cannot be caned. Mr. Fay's punishment of four cane strokes pales in comparison with the 48 administered to 22-year-old Qwek Kee Chong on April 8, 1988, after his conviction on four counts of armed robbery. He survived.

SOUTH AFRICA Since 1986, more than 75,000 people, mostly blacks, have been flogged for crimes ranging from murder to sedition. The nation's interim constitution for the transition from apartheid to multiracial rule does not address corporal punishment, a South African Embassy spokesman said last week. But an Amnesty spokesman said he assumed it would be abolished.

SUDAN Last November, eight of 10 men arrested at a party in the city of Wad Medani, ostensibly for drinking alcohol in violation of Islamic law, were flogged with 40 lashes each. Amnesty said the party was probably targeted because three of the accused were brothers of Amin Mekki Medani, an exiled opposition leader.

SWAZILAND Caning or whipping is often administered to youths involved in either petty or violent crimes, the State Department reported in 1992.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES In 1992, one "prisoner of conscience" was sentenced to the amputation of his hand and two others to floggings, Amnesty said. A Syrian was

convicted of theft and sentenced to the amputation of his hand by an Abu Dhabi court in July 1992. The next month a court in Ras al Khaimah sentenced a Pakistani man to a flogging of 60 lashes and four months' imprisonment and a woman to 80 lashes and 18 months' imprisonment; both had been convicted of adultery.

UNITED STATES Twenty-seven states permit corporal punishment in schools (although many localities within those states have banned it), and paddling is most prevalent in Texas and Arkansas. In 1992, Representative Major R. Owens, Democrat of Brooklyn, introduced a bill to prohibit corporal punishment in all schools that get Federal money. But an Owens staff member, Braden Goetz, said the Clinton Administration (which spoke out against Mr. Fay's caning) and Republican legislators are opposing the legislation (now in the Education and Labor Committee) on the ground that corporal punishment in this case is a local school issue.

YEMEN "The judicial punishment of flogging continued to be imposed," Amnesty said in its 1993 report. "It was not possible to gauge the overall extent. However, between January and March [1992], 77 prisoners were flogged in Sanaa and Dharm Central prisons alone."

ZIMBABWE Legislation enacted last year allows the caning of juveniles, Amnesty reported in May.



While Reykjavik, Iceland, is smaller than Macon, Ga., it has the feel of a miniature Copenhagen.

A Little Economy That Can

By PETER PASSELL

IMAGINE a country with one-thousandth the population of America that delivers all the goods and services of modern life, from designer pizza to open heart surgery. Not a city-state like Luxembourg, or a castle and casino masquerading as a country, like Monaco. A real country with its own language, political parties, rock star, world-champion bridge team and Nobel laureate in literature.

Imagine Iceland. An island near the Arctic Circle, it delights tourists with scenery and fascinates economists with a puzzle. As Robert Solow of M.I.T. put it: "How can so few people make so much from so little?"

Iceland's income per person was \$24,000 in 1992 — more than that of the United States. Sky-high prices cut into purchasing power. But if you include intangibles like clean air and crime-free streets in the accounting, and a Scandinavian-style welfare state, it's clear that Icelanders stand among the world's economic elite.

What's more, this is no land of hewers and gatherers solely obsessed with putting dried cod on the table. Iceland supports a good university, two daily newspapers, four theater companies, a dozen magazines, as many book publishers, three radio and two television stations. And, according to Thorvaldur Gylfason, an economist at the University of Iceland, it leads the world in personal computers per person.

Reykjavik, the only city of consequence, is smaller than Macon, Ga. But the diversity of restaurants, shops, museums and cafes gives it the feel of a miniature Copenhagen. How do they do it? How can a country with the population of Wichita staff its embassies, inspect its elevators, teach college physics, collect income taxes, support a ballet company?

Many routine jobs like retail distribution or much of government, Professor Gylfason says, simply can't be done efficiently in an economy this small. Hamlets hundreds of miles from Reykjavik, for example, demand and get decent schools and medical care. But these inefficiencies, he argues, are offset by unique advantages.

Consider what Iceland doesn't have to do. It doesn't pay for defense; the Pentagon does that, running the

NATO air base that doubles as the international airport. With crime low, it doesn't spend much on police. And it doesn't even import much heating fuel: hot water, pumped from volcanic rock, keeps radiators sizzling.

Consider, too, that Iceland is better endowed than its lava-blasted and glacier-gouged landscape hints. In 1976, after three "cod wars" with Britain, Iceland gained unchallenged control over the fisheries out to 200 miles. Fish represent 12 percent of national output and roughly half the country's foreign earnings. More important, notes Jonas Haralz, an economist with the Overseas Development Council in Washington, the fishermen are good businessmen; they catch as much fish as the French with one-tenth the manpower.

Hydropower and Attitude

Iceland also has hydropower in abundance. And Thorvaldur Fridjonsson, the director of Iceland's National Economic Institute, points out that energy is the primary ingredient in aluminum and industrial compounds called ferro-silicates, both of which are exported.

Last but hardly least, Iceland benefits from cultural advantages: a strong work ethic, respect for practical education, a powerful sense of national identity. "This is not primarily economics," acknowledges Mr. Fridjonsson, "it's about attitude."

Still, the economy only really started cooking after World War II. Could the flame burn out as abruptly?

Apart from fish, Mr. Haralz notes a bit ominously, "there has been very little growth in income since the early 1980's." An end to Europe's recession and with it an influx of German tourists would certainly help. But Professor Gylfason worries that powerful rural interests will impose an increasing burden on the largely urban economy. They resist further development of hydropower and insist on keeping farming alive.

Still, nobody really expects the economic miracle to sour. Icelanders, Professor Gylfason believes, will adapt to a world economy in which skills and flexibility count more than money in the bank or oil in the ground. Iceland, for example, is the world leader in electronic gadgetry for the fishing industry — peanuts for a larger economy, but just the sort of thing that works here.

"With a population this small," says Professor Gylfason, "all we need is a niche."

'Oh, That Coup' (Yawn)

In the Land of Show Trials, Playing to an Empty House

By ALESSANDRA STANLEY

REMEMBER the Soviet stalwarts who tried to overthrow Mikhail S. Gorbachev in a coup three summers ago? Russia finally held a trial last week, and nobody came.

Well, almost nobody. When the case opened in the Russian Supreme Court, three years after the events, there was only one defendant, and the first day's raucous bundle of spectators soon dwindled to a precious few.

There could be few clearer tokens of the fundamental change in Russian politics — and its growing irrelevance — than the courtroom's empty seats. Here was a chance to explore what really happened during one of the most critical events in Russian history. But almost no one seemed to care. Thanks to the hyperspeed of Russian current events, the coup that tipped the teeter-

Others who tried to topple Gorbachev took amnesty. This man wanted a trial.

ing Soviet state into collapse was about as relevant as Aleksandr Nevsky's defeat of the Teutonic Knights.

The only reason this oft-postponed trial is taking place is that Gen. Valentin I. Varennikov, an arch-conservative former commander of the Soviet ground forces, defiantly insisted on having his day in court. He was not one of the members of the State Committee on the State of Emergency who instigated the putsch, but he is accused of having sided with the plotters.

The 11 other accused co-conspirators declined to attend, having long since accepted amnesty so they could get on with their lives. They live on pensions and savings, some in plush government-issue apartments and dachas. Quite a number have a comfortable foothold in the capitalistic new Russia they tried so hard to forestall. At least half have written memoirs.

Anatoly I. Lukyanov, who published his memoirs and a collection of sonnets after his arrest, is one of several coup plotters who are now elected members of Parliament. So is Vasily A. Starodubtsev, who used to head the farmers' union. He still directs a huge collective farm in Novomoskovsk, which is still named after Lenin.

Mr. Starodubtsev said he discussed joining General Varennikov but that General Varennikov persuaded him his work was more important. "If I participated in the trial," he explained, "I would not be able to pursue the political struggle."

Two of the most vehement Communist diehards are now well paid consultants. Oleg D. Baklanov, first deputy chairman of the defense council, advises companies on defense conversion. Valentin S. Pavlov, the former Prime Minister who was hospitalized for hypertension after the coup attempt, gives Russian compa-



Varennikov outside the Russian Supreme Court.

nies investment tips.

That left General Varennikov. But in his determination to set himself up as a martyred Communist hero, General Varennikov did little more than create a parody of the great Soviet political trials. Like dissident defendants of yore, he tried to put his accusers on trial, saying Mr. Gorbachev and his associates violated the law when they arrested him.

He swept into the courtroom on the first day cheered on by nationalist and Communist supporters, including the irrepressible Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, and insisted that he was innocent of treason. He demanded that the court start proceedings against Mr. Gorbachev.

The presiding judge ruled that the court could not charge Mr. Gorbachev. But the last Communist leader of the U.S.S.R. may still be called as a witness in the trial. Even his presence, however, may not stir much public interest.

The New York Times

The Nation

When Moods Affect Safety: Communication in a Cockpit Means a Lot a Few Miles Up

By CARL H. LAVIN

BOSSES can be intimidating. They may not like to hear bad news, and the people who work for them know it. Bosses like that may not hear about trouble until it's too late to prevent a blunder.

Melburn A. McBroom was that kind of boss. So was Marvin Falitz. How they got along with their co-workers might have gone unnoticed, at least to the outside world, if they had worked in factories or offices. But each man was an airline pilot, and each was in charge of a plane that crashed.

Federal investigators say the crashes they were involved in were typical of more than 80 percent of all air accidents in that the pilots made mistakes that could easily have been prevented.

Mr. McBroom captained a three-pilot crew flying a United DC-8 into Portland, Ore., in 1978. Noticing a problem with the landing gear, he entered a holding pattern while he tried to fix it. The fuel gauges slowly dropped to empty. Watching a disaster develop, the other pilots failed "to successfully communicate their concern to the captain," according to a Federal report on the crash, which killed 10 people.

The crash became a classic in the minds of safety experts and those who supervise the training of pilots. From flight schools to safety seminars, the story of the plane that ran out of fuel while timid crew members kept silent has been told again and again.

A member of the National Transportation Safety Board at the time, Philip A. Hogue, said that he himself would have been "pounding on the captain's arm, if not trying to break it" had he been in the cockpit.

Mr. Falitz flew Jetstream commuter propeller planes for Express Airlines II, and people interviewed by investigators said he was known to have a temper. He once slapped a co-pilot's head when he was angry. He argued with ground crews.

One cold night in December, he was descending toward Hibbing, Minn., and had reached a crucial point when both he and his co-pilot should have been closely monitoring their altitude. Instead, safety board records show, Mr. Falitz questioned the co-pilot about landing lights. Seconds later, the plane hit a hill, killing all 18 on board.

Aircraft design, manufacturing and maintenance are all highly advanced, and relatively few crashes are linked to failures in those areas. Too often, investigators have found again and again, what goes wrong to cause a crash is something that is hard to engineer: the way pilots work together.

Teamwork Trickle Down

In the 15 years since Mr. McBroom's plane crashed, United and other major airlines have revamped their pilot training. The emphasis now goes beyond technical skills and memorizing check lists. Crews are trained together. They learn to communicate, to speak their minds, to listen to each other, and to share the tasks of flying the airplane. At America West Airlines even flight attendants are included in the crew training.

Now this attention to teamwork is trickling down to the commuter lines. These airlines are the fastest-

growing sector of commercial aviation, with traffic for regional and commuter airlines now five times what it was in 1978, the year the skies were deregulated.

David R. Hinson, the Federal Aviation Administrator, emphasized this growth in testimony to an aviation subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation in February. He noted that the planes operated by the commuter lines were also growing larger and more complex. In 1978, commuter lines flew 20-to-30-seat aircraft a total of 34,000 hours; in 1993, commuter planes of that size flew 591,000 hours.

"Despite the adverse economic conditions that so affected the major carriers over the past several years, the commuters were relatively unaffected, and we forecast that they will continue to outpace the larger airlines," Mr. Hinson said.

The conclusion is inescapable: Morale in commuter-airline cockpits is becoming more and more important to the safety of more and more passengers.

This year, new Federal rules require commuter planes to carry a device that warns pilots when they are

More and more passengers have a big stake in how the captain gets along with the crew, especially on the smaller airlines.

too close to the ground. Such warning signals have been required on larger planes for more than a decade.

And the Federal Aviation Administration moved this year to bolster its requirements that all airline pilots, for both large carriers and commuter fleets, undergo regular training to improve cockpit communication.

The Government happily produces figures that show the focus on commuter carriers is working: In 1993, there were four fatal accidents; if the accident rate had stayed at the 1978 level there would have been 25, Mr. Hinson told the Congressional panel.

All this training has created a new demand for flight simulators, the computerized mock-ups of cockpits that pilots use to practice responding to emergencies.

One training company, Flightsafety International, based at Kennedy International Airport, said that it expects much of its growth to come from contracts to train commuter pilots on simulators. Many of the smaller airlines cannot afford their own machines, which cost from \$4 million to \$10 million.

A core element of that training is usually a focus on teamwork. One method is to have crew members view videotapes of crews that fail to communicate well.

What does all this new attention mean to the commuter lines? Listen to Gary Risley, vice president for legal affairs of Mesa Airlines, which carried more than four million passengers on 145 aircraft in 1993:

"It will obviously raise the cost of training for pilots. This industry is so safety-conscious, but you have to deal



A Federal report on this crash in Portland, Ore., in 1978 suggested cockpit morale was the problem.

with the perception as much as the realities. And the perception is that it's unsafe. That's what's happening here. You do the best you can to maintain high safety standards, and you do it as economically as you can. The cost will of course be translated to the passenger."

For years, the commuter lines have carried the corporate names and logos of the big carriers. The commuter pilots have even worn the same uniforms the better-paid brethren wear.

Now the small airlines, and their pilots, are starting

to meet more of the same safety standards, too.

Airline executives as well as regulators say they hope that passengers, faced with paying a few extra dollars a flight, will not begrudge the price if it insures that they have a cockpit boss who is attuned to the danger signs, whether they come from a warning light, or a junior pilot — in other words, a boss who is willing to listen.

Experts say that is the easy way to improve airline safety. The other way is one crash at a time.

We Interrupt This Program...

Breaking into America's regular couch-potato fare is a serious matter. So those Americans who were glued to the set a week ago Friday night — and some 95 million were — knew that they were watching something unusual. Just how unusual becomes clear when you consider the kind of news event that usually prompts the networks to pre-empt prime time, like a war, a major Presidential address, a natural disaster. Indeed, the live coverage of the O. J. Simpson car chase seems to have set a new standard for network news: If it's bizarre enough, it must have some national significance.

Here is a list of the last 10 occasions — before O. J., that is — when the broadcast networks pre-empted prime-time programs for a breaking news story. **ELIZABETH KOLBERT**

All times are Eastern.
News bulletins are not included.

	abc	CBS	NBC
NIXON FUNERAL April 27, 1994	7:00-8:30	7:00-8:28	7:55-8:30
NIXON DEATH April 22, 1994	10:34-11:14	10:30-11:13	10:32-10:38 10:46-11:13
CLINTON PRESS CONFERENCE March 24, 1994	7:30-8:15		7:30-8:11
STATE OF THE UNION/G.O.P. RESPONSE Jan. 25, 1994	9:00-11:00	9:00-10:58	9:00-10:37
LOS ANGELES EARTHQUAKE Jan. 17, 1994	8:00-8:30	8:00-8:30	
O. J. SIMPSON CHASE June 17, 1994	8:00-8:30 10:18-12:05	8:11-8:23 9:51-12:04	10:14-10:19
CLINTON ADDRESS ON HEALTH CARE/G.O.P. RESPONSE Sept. 22, 1993	9:00-10:28	9:00-11:00	9:00-10:21
CLINTON ECONOMIC ADDRESS Aug. 3, 1993	8:00-8:32	8:00-8:28	8:00-8:29
CLINTON PRESS CONFERENCE ON SOMALIA June 17, 1993			8:00-8:30
STATE OF THE UNION/G.O.P. RESPONSE Feb. 17, 1993	9:00-10:34	9:00-10:31	9:00-11:00
CLINTON ECONOMIC ADDRESS Feb. 15, 1993	9:00-9:18	9:00-9:11	9:00-9:16

Sources: Each network

Our Bodies, My Hysterectomy

Continued from page 1

"extinguishes sexual desire." I search for footnotes on the source of these assertions, but there are none.

Germaine Greer, in "The Change: Women, Ageing and the Menopause," also labels hysterectomy as devastating and attacks those who partake of it. "The evangelism of hysterectomized women is irrational," Ms. Greer writes, adding, as if she knows better, "the patients themselves often proselytize for the particular form of devastation that they have undergone, convinced that after it they feel better than they ever did before."

I WAS prepared to feel bullied by the male medical establishment, but not by those sworn to protect women from patronizing men, and so these diatribes unsettled me. And others felt the same. In informal conversations before and after I had the operation, several women complained of being vilified by friends and colleagues for choosing hysterectomies to end hemorrhaging that they could have "lived with."

Others reported being similarly scorned for delivering babies by Caesarean section instead of the natural way. Yet another said she is reluctant to admit that she is considering a breast implant after a mastectomy.

"It's fine to have strong opinions about this stuff when it's only theoretical," said Andrea Camp, an aide to Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat who spearheaded efforts on Capitol Hill to increase attention and financing for women's health issues. "But when you have a real decision to make, you feel used by everybody telling you what to do. There's no room for mau-mauing when it's your life." Ms. Camp and others said that ideological literature about women's health issues "thrives in the absence of factual information" and that its disseminators would be better off pressing for more and better studies of the procedures and drugs specific to female conditions. "There are facts and there is ideology," she said. "What we need are facts."

The facts about hysterectomy are these: By the age of 60, one in three American women have had the surgery, which removes the uterus and is often done in conjunction with an oophorectomy, the removal of the ovaries as a prophylaxis against cancer.

One-quarter of the nearly 600,000 hysterectomies performed each year in this country are prompted by benign fibroid tumors, which cause undue menstrual bleeding and pain and occasionally impede other organs, mainly the bladder and bowel. One in 10 hysterectomies is the result of cancer. Experts have asked Congress for more research on when hysterectomies are appropriate.

Much of the feminist literature, complaining of greed and sexism on the part of doctors and pharmaceutical companies, is vigorous in its disapproval of hysterectomy and hormone replacement therapy, the ingestion of estrogen and/or progesterone after the surgical removal of ovaries or the onset of menopause. But re-

Searching for facts on hysterectomies, one is easily overwhelmed by rhetoric.

search on the side effects of both treatments remains scant and contradictory, leaving women to make difficult decisions with a virtual flip of the coin.

"What you're given in this literature is a statement of definites when only ambiguity exists," said Ruth S. Jacobowitz, a former hospital administrator in Cleveland who now writes and lectures on menopause. "Just to categorize the male medical establishment and the multinational pharmaceutical companies as the enemy is not only wrong and stupid, it doesn't achieve what we need, which is more and better research."

Dr. Sadjia Greenwood, a retired San Francisco physician and author of "Menopause, Naturally," said that the polemics of groups like the Boston Women's Health Collective have raised the consciousness of women and their doctors and thus improved care immeasurably. She noted that if I did not feel railroaded by my male doctor it was probably the result of increased sophistication on my part and increased sensitivity on his, largely inspired by the women's health movement.

"But while some stuff in the protest literature is wonderful, other stuff sets your hair on end," Dr. Greenwood said. And it has the effect of silencing women who chose to have politically incorrect procedures and "don't want to be pummeled by the ideologues." Dr. Greenwood also noted that the hectoring tone of this literature is "part of the male model" and thus best avoided. "To be so aggressive about your point of view and not concede anything to the other side," she said, "as women, we should not be adopting this tactic."

One of the co-authors of "Ourselves, Growing Older," Diana Laskin Siegal, took great exception to the idea that her book and others assumed a coercive tone toward women. "You shouldn't have felt guilty," she said, when I confided the gathering discomfort I'd felt that night back in the bookstore, thumbing from page to page. "I hope we haven't done that. The last thing in the world we would ever espouse is that there is a politically correct stance. Our intent is to empower women to make whatever decision is right for them."

I was on the verge of feeling guilty all over again when she paused and shifted gears. "You kept your ovaries, didn't you?" Ms. Siegal demanded.

My ovaries were removed. But I was too ashamed to say so.

سماحاً من الإذاعة

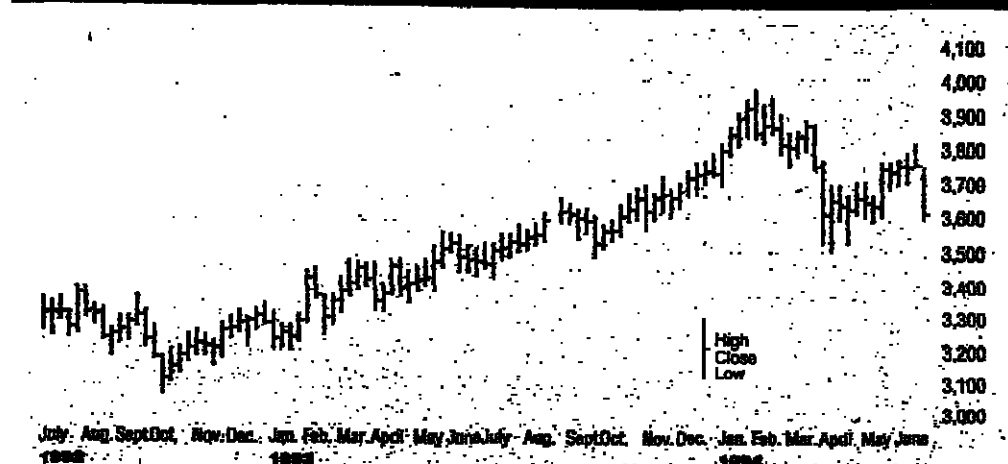
The New York Times

Financial market data including stock indices and performance charts.

Country	Index	% Chg
USA	10,000	0.0
Japan	15,000	0.0
Germany	12,000	0.0
France	11,000	0.0
UK	10,000	0.0
Italy	9,000	0.0
Spain	8,000	0.0
Sweden	7,000	0.0
Norway	6,000	0.0
Denmark	5,000	0.0
Finland	4,000	0.0
Belgium	3,000	0.0
Netherlands	2,000	0.0
Austria	1,000	0.0
Switzerland	1,000	0.0
Portugal	1,000	0.0
Greece	1,000	0.0
Ireland	1,000	0.0
Iceland	1,000	0.0
Luxembourg	1,000	0.0
Belarus	1,000	0.0
Ukraine	1,000	0.0
Poland	1,000	0.0
Czech Republic	1,000	0.0
Slovak Republic	1,000	0.0
Hungary	1,000	0.0
Slovenia	1,000	0.0
Croatia	1,000	0.0
Serbia	1,000	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	0.0
Montenegro	1,000	0.0
Albania	1,000	0.0
Moldova	1,000	0.0
Romania	1,000	0.0
Bulgaria	1,000	0.0
Greece	1,000	0.0
Turkey	1,000	0.0
Israel	1,000	0.0
Lebanon	1,000	0.0
Syria	1,000	0.0
Jordan	1,000	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1,000	0.0
UAE	1,000	0.0
Qatar	1,000	0.0
Bahrain	1,000	0.0
Oman	1,000	0.0
Yemen	1,000	0.0
Somalia	1,000	0.0
Ethiopia	1,000	0.0
DRC	1,000	0.0
Congo	1,000	0.0
Angola	1,000	0.0
Nigeria	1,000	0.0
Ghana	1,000	0.0
Senegal	1,000	0.0
Gambia	1,000	0.0
Sierra Leone	1,000	0.0
Liberia	1,000	0.0
Ivory Coast	1,000	0.0
Ghana	1,000	0.0
Sierra Leone	1,000	0.0
Liberia	1,000	0.0
Ivory Coast	1,000	0.0

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	401	1,050	203
Declined	2,296	3,404	677
Unchanged	278	806	120
Issues Traded	2,975	5,260	1,000
New Highs	43	81	24
New Lows	282	389	104

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,636.94	-139.84	-3.70	-3.12
D. J. Transp	1,589.94	-62.46	-3.78	-9.78
D. J. Util	176.71	-5.80	-3.18	-22.94
S&P 500	442.80	-15.65	-3.41	-5.07
S&P Indust	515.36	-17.65	-3.31	-4.60
NYSE Comp	244.55	-8.74	-3.45	-5.61
Nasdaq	693.79	-35.56	-4.88	-10.69
Amex	426.30	-13.96	-3.17	-10.66
Russell 2000	239.39	-11.00	-4.59	-7.42
Wilshire 5000	4,373.58	-169.47	-3.73	-6.10
Value Line	273.73	-10.93	-3.84	-7.30

INTEREST RATES

	30-Year Bonds	10-Year Bonds	3-Month Treasury Bills	1-Month Treasury Bills
Rate	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
Yield	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.0
30-Year Bonds	7.52	7.44	6.58	6.01
10-Year Bonds	6.10	6.28	5.45	4.85

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
GenEl s	192,317	46 1/4 - 1 1/2
Compq s	155,816	31 - 1 1/2
PLR	146,916	5 7/8 + 1/8
TelMex	138,112	54 - 4 1/2
PhilM	137,256	51 + 5/8
GM	99,992	50 1/2 - 3 1/4
Kmrt	99,997	15 7/8 + 3/8
PepsiC	99,998	30 3/4 - 1/2
Merck	92,064	30 1/8 - 5/8
IBM	87,831	59 1/8 - 2 1/2
Citip	87,511	38 1/8 - 1 3/4
Motor s	83,584	44 7/8 - 2 1/4
Chrysl	82,264	46 1/8 - 2 1/8
EMC s	81,347	13 - 1 1/8
CocaCI	80,266	40 1/8 + 1/8

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
MAWst	5 1/2 + 7/8	18.4
Cyteclnd n	2 1/8 + 2 1/2	12.7
GNim x	4 1/4 + 4 1/2	12.2
Artra	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	10.3
NMedia	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	10.0
Mont	9 1/4 + 3/4	8.8
Knogo	12 1/2 + 7/8	7.8
Oceaner	14 1/4 + 1	7.6
SilonGr s	2 1/4 + 1 1/2	7.4
FundAm	6 1/2 + 4 1/4	7.3
AomeE	7 1/2 + 1 1/2	7.1
UDCHm p/B	20 3/4 + 1 1/4	6.4
HstMar p/A	20 3/4 + 1 1/2	6.3
DavWtr	8 1/2 + 1 1/2	6.3
Eljer	6 1/2 + 3/8	6.0

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
OfcDpt s	20 1/2 - 1 1/2	39.7
ChatHou	6 1/2 - 3 1/2	31.3
CarIPs	4 1/2 - 1 1/2	26.9
SunMed	2 1/4 - 5 1/2	20.9
Masococh	14 1/2 - 3 1/2	20.4
Pmian x	4 - 1	20.0
Masococh pf	14 1/2 - 3 1/2	19.4
GrdCan f	12 1/2 - 2 1/2	17.8
Titan	4 1/2 - 1	17.4
TycoTy	6 1/2 - 1 1/2	17.2
Coastcast n	24 - 4 1/2	16.9
HltSyn s/n	28 - 5 1/2	16.7
Rxene	8 1/2 - 1 1/4	16.5
RoweF s	8 1/4 - 1 1/2	16.5
SfgdSc	25 1/4 - 5 1/2	16.3

Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	258,145	22 1/8 - 2 1/4
Micro s	239,386	49 1/2 - 3 1/2
Libtst s	227,955	34 1/4 - 1 1/8
Novell	201,166	14 1/2 - 1 1/8
Oracle s	195,563	36 1/2 + 3/8
Intel	188,046	58 1/2 - 1 1/8
NwbNk s	142,732	30 1/8 - 4 1/4
DB Cm s	139,537	2 1/4 - 1 1/2
Seagate	127,130	19 7/8 - 1 1/8
USHlt s	121,469	40 1/8 - 3/8

PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
Hymedix	6 + 1 1/4	41.2
JstToys	5 1/4 + 1 1/4	38.9
ComBkVA	36 1/2 + 9 1/2	37.1
DianSys	5 1/4 + 1 1/2	33.3
LsrVd uts	9 1/2 + 2 1/4	31.0
Griffith	14 + 3	27.3
GatesFA	18 + 3 1/4	26.3
Group1	8 1/2 + 1 1/2	23.2
GlobRs	6 1/4 + 1 1/4	22.7
Alantac	12 1/2 + 2 1/2	21.9

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
Wstet s	8 1/2 - 6 1/2	44.7
PatDen s	18 1/4 - 14 1/2	43.6
IntTott	5 - 3 1/2	42.9
TVG Tc un	475 - 350	42.4
Teltron s	9 - 6 1/2	42.4
BntyGp	3 - 2	40.0
FrkOpIn un	3 1/2 - 2 1/2	38.6
CustCh	13 1/4 - 8 1/4	38.4
Damark	6 1/2 - 3 1/2	36.3
Lotus	34 1/4 - 17 1/2	33.7

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE

Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.
CheyGt s	126,449	7 1/2 - 5/8
Viccom w/B	38,173	32 - 2
ExplA	36,776	1 1/2 - 1/8
Hsbr	34,536	28 1/4 - 1/2
Wthrd	28,998	12 1/2 + 1/2

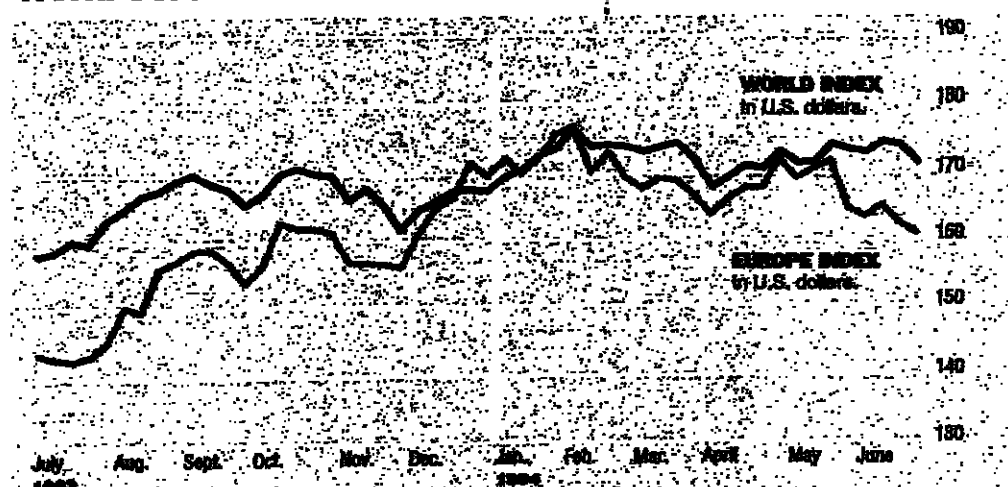
PERCENTAGE GAINERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
ShelfM f	5 1/2 + 1 1/2	34.4
PWIngKPl w	5 1/4 + 1 1/4	34.4
AdvMag	13 1/2 + 1 1/2	13.8
Sandy	6 1/4 + 1 1/4	12.5
AngMt	5 1/4 + 1/2	12.0

PERCENTAGE LOSERS

Last	Chg.	Pct.
Convsn	3 1/2 - 1 1/2	29.3
HanovDir	4 1/2 - 1 1/2	27.1
InfFuSDR wt	3 1/2 - 1 1/2	25.3
Infcom	10 1/4 - 3 1/2	25.5
AndreEl s	14 1/2 - 4 1/2	23.8

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	167.97	-2.2	16	0.7	9	3.59	153.41	-6.2	1.3731	7.3
Austria	180.81	-1.2	19	-2.3	14	1.06	150.63	-9.6	11.2825	8.1
Belgium	165.86	-0.6	9	2.0	8	4.11	134.65	-7.1	32.92	9.8
Britain	181.11	-3.3	20	-11.7	21	4.32	174.10	-15.3	0.8484	4.2
Canada	120.54	-4.7	23	-11.2	20	2.80	121.22	-6.9	1.3887	-4.7
Denmark	256.58	0.7	4	3.8	5	1.35	216.96	-4.1	6.275	8.3
Finland	142.37	1.5	2	15.6	3	0.90	158.43	5.8	5.3026	9.2
France	161.65	-0.2	8	-8.1	18	3.24	138.74	-14.9	5.4715	7.9
Germany	134.65	0.2	7	-4.0	16	1.85	111.81	-11.7	1.5972	8.7
Hong Kong	362.27	-2.3	17	-26.0	24	3.30	359.46	-26.0	7.7265	-0.0
Ireland	183.17	-1.3	14	-1.1	10	3.59	170.11	-8.1	0.6581	7.7
Italy	84.21	2.4	1	22.8	2	1.60	98.90	12.8	1572.65	8.9
Japan	165.80	0.6	5	27.4	1	0.72	105.75	15.2	100.9	10.6
Malaysia	477.53	-2.5	18	-19.3	22	1.71	476.34	-22.4	2.59	4.0
Mexico	1892.59	-4.8	24	-20.7	23	1.11	7011.87	-13.5	3.3885	-8.3
Netherlands	195.86	-0.8	10	-1.1	11	3.53	160.98	-8.8	1.7917	8.4
New Zealand	68.71	-3.9	22	-1.8	13	3.98	60.16	-6.7	1.6981	5.3
Norway	185.22	1.5	3	3.1	7	1.89	174.81	-4.7	6.9532	8.2
Singapore	337.00	-0.9	11	-8.3	19	1.78	237.19	-13.0	1.5273	5.3
South Africa	276.02	-3.0	19	3.3	6	2.21	285.78	14.1	4.737	-9.4
Spain	135.46	-1.3	15	-2.8	15	4.25	135.82	-10.0	132.35	8.0
Sweden	207.28	-1.0	12	5.6	4	1.70	235.37	-2.9	7.6704	8.7
Switzerland	158.22	0.3	6	-1.2	12	1.85	131.29	-10.9	1.3385	10.9
United States	180.55	-3.4	21	-4.9	17	2.97	180.55	-4.9		

COMPOSITE INDEXES

	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.
Europe	180.91	-1.2	5.1	3.19
Europe/Pacific	187.61	-0.4	8.1	1.91
World	171.39	-1.6	2.5	2.29

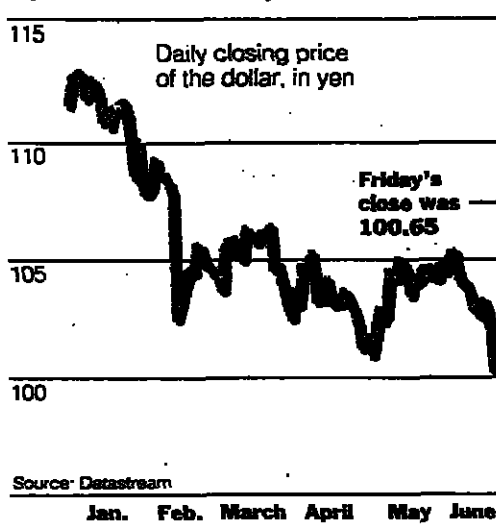
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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The Economy

Suddenly, All Eyes Are on the Dollar (Just Look Down)

Currency traders took the markets on a wild ride last week, with the dollar crossing the 100-yen barrier for the first time in the post-war era. And central banks, it seems, can do little. By Friday, the White House decided to intervene and get 16 central banks to join it in a \$5-billion shopping trip for dollars, but traders didn't even blink, as the dollar hit a '94 low of 1.58 marks. The next step, of course, could well be for the Federal Reserve to tighten the screws again in early July, and this prospect didn't make the stock market happy at all, as the Dow industrials plunged 62 points on Friday, ending a dismal week in which it lost 140 points, or close to 4 percent. President Clinton couldn't figure out why all this was happening, saying the dollar's fall was "puzzling a lot of economists." He insisted, probably correctly, that the American economy "is performing so well." But for today's hair-trigger markets, nothing is ever remotely that simple.

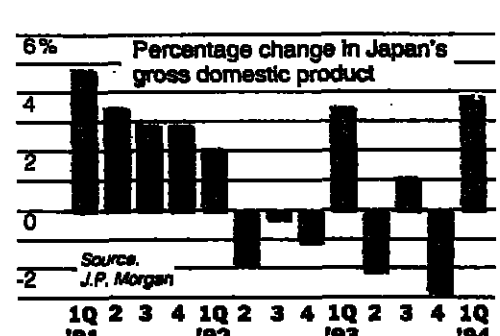


A Kidder Head Had to Roll

It was nothing personal, really. Michael Carpenter is a friend of his. But John Welch, G.E.'s chairman, said last week that he had to replace Mr. Carpenter as Kidder, Peabody's chief executive because, well, securities are different from refrigerators. When other people's money is involved, there must be total confidence about a firm's future. That confidence was less than total. "Though they have no basis in reality," Mr. Welch said, perceptions "can become reality." So a corner-office head had to roll, with two G.E. executives taking the reins for now.



Japan's Economy, on the Mend?



For the moment, at least, Japan's economy seems to have shaken off its slump. Last week came a report that G.D.P. grew at a surprisingly strong 3.9 percent rate in the first quarter, and a real bright spot was a hefty rise in consumer spending. Japan, it seems, is learning about discounting, and customers are taking to it just as Americans have. But while one official assessment was that "the worst period is over," caution is still the word. The economy is often strong in the first quarter, only to fall later, and the strong yen could make it awfully hard to sell exports.

Philip Morris, Undaunted

The tobacco industry is circling its wagons. There had been talk at Philip Morris of splitting tobacco from other businesses, but the board recently shelved that idea. And last weekend its chairman, Michael Miles, a non-smoker who'd headed Kraft when Philip Morris bought it, resigned unexpectedly — apparently because he'd backed that split. And his successors hit the ground smoking, with Geoffrey Bible, the new chief executive, vowing to "defend our industry and the rights of our consumers as briskly as we possibly can."



William Murray, Philip Morris chairman

John Sculley, Part-Timer

This is the 90's. Good jobs vanish, yesterday's hotshot drives a cab, many settle for part-time work. And it's not just the other guy any more. Last week none other than John Sculley, once king of the technology hill, fell into step by taking a part-time job at Kodak. The former Apple Computer chairman took a humiliating detour recently by heading Spectrum Information Technologies, then beating a hasty retreat, pleading ignorance, when all sorts of messy questions popped up about the company. Now he'll spend about a quarter of his time helping Kodak, in the midst of a back-to-basics blitz, build up its digital imaging business. One wonders if, unlike most part-timers, he gets health benefits.

Tastes Great, Not Addictive

The tobacco industry also came under attack last week as David Kessler, the F.D.A. commissioner, testified before a House panel that Brown & Williamson had manipulated its cigarettes' addictive nature by using a high-nicotine tobacco. But Thomas Sandefur, Brown & Williamson's chairman, was not about to let that pass. In his own testimony, he called Dr. Kessler's charges "a crusade for the sake of a political agenda" and "grandstanding." He conceded the existence of the high-nicotine tobacco, but insisted that the goal was better taste, not greater addiction. And nicotine, he repeated, is not addictive anyway.

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

Riding the Roller Coaster in Europe

LONDON
In the European bond markets, last week was a doozy, even by the tumultuous standards of the last several months.

It started with a bang on Monday. With the dollar plunging and inflation fears intensifying, investors dumped bonds as fast as they could into a market where buyers, to the extent that there were any, were growing increasingly reluctant at any price. Prices plunged. Yields soared. Traders began worrying about a major market meltdown.

As the week progressed, relative calm descended. The dollar stabilized against the German mark and the Japanese yen. Stock prices recovered somewhat. Bond yields edged down.

Then on Friday, the markets grew anxious again, sending stocks and bonds tumbling. Intervention by central banks on Friday to prop up the dollar soothed the worst of the anxieties in the markets but by no means put them to rest.

The yield on the benchmark 10-year German Government bond, the Bund, rose to 7.19 percent on Monday, up from 7.12 percent on the day and up from about 5.6 percent at the beginning of this year. It fell back to around 7 percent on Thursday, and then spiked upward again on Friday, closing at 7.05 percent. Government bond yields in most other European nations have risen even more steeply since the beginning of the year. The benchmark Italian 10-year bond was yielding 9.438 percent at the close on Friday, up from 9.331 percent on Thursday.

Given the generally strong economic fundamentals in Europe — and the prospect of further official interest rate cuts in Germany — some investors and analysts began wondering whether the bear market in bonds was just about over, and whether there was not some value at current prices.

"We certainly take the view that the market is being far too pessimistic, particularly in continental Europe, about the likely path of economic growth and inflation," said Ros Lifton, an economist at Nomura Research. Yet Ms. Lifton, like most analysts and economists, was far from ready to call a turn in the market. The fundamentals are strong,

but the negative market psychology seems stronger, and investors in Europe appear likely to remain extremely sensitive to signs of incipient inflation and dollar weakness, and to take their cues from rising interest rates in the United States.

European bond prices have been falling since February, when the Federal Reserve began raising interest rates in the United States, puncturing the belief that rates would continue falling or remain at historical lows even as the world's economies picked up.

Hedge funds and other big institutional investors that loaded up on bonds during 1993 in a bet on falling rates found themselves selling frantically to minimize losses on their positions — and each bout of selling pushed prices down further, creating even more selling pressure and driving away buyers.

Evidence of economic recovery in the United States and Europe has only served to further fuel inflation fears, even though inflation remains remarkably well tamed on both sides of the Atlantic.

The markets got a glimmer of good news last week. A key measure of the German money supply fell somewhat in May, the Bundesbank announced, raising hopes that the powerful German central bank might be able to reduce official interest rates again later this summer. The money supply figure,

M3, rose at an annualized rate of 13.7 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis — well above the Bundesbank's target of 4 percent to 6 percent, but below what the markets had expected and down from the 15.4 percent rise in April.

In a report to clients last week, Salomon Brothers in London said it expected further reductions in M3 growth and steady reductions in inflation.

"The substantial deceleration in M3 from the current pace will enable the Bundesbank to embark on another easing move without raising fears of future inflationary pressures," Salomon Brothers said. "Near term, bearish sentiment could push Bund yields up further. However, with M3 and inflation slowing, Bunds should prove an attractive buying opportunity later this year."

Part of the Bundesbank's monetary strategy in recent months has been to cut short-term interest rates in the hopes of encouraging savers to move money from savings accounts — where it is included in M3 — into long-term investments such as bonds. Brian V. Mullaney, an economist at Morgan Stanley in London, said that the role of domestic investors in the European bond markets would be crucial, but that in Germany, for example, domestic demand for bonds has not yet improved significantly.

"So far, local investor interest has been, and remains, insufficient to prevent further increases in bond yields,

The New York Times

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Health Care Horror Stories

Critics labeled them horror stories, and they were. On Tuesday night, NBC presented a two-hour news special on health reform that began by focusing on the human disasters caused by a system that denies families the guarantee of adequate health coverage.

Rick Reckoway works hard as an electrician. When his 12-year-old son was born with respiratory and cardiac problems, he thought he did not have a financial worry because he had bought family coverage. Mr. Reckoway discovered that his insurance benefits were capped at \$100,000, leaving him \$700,000 in debt. He played by all the right rules, and found himself impoverished.

Cathi and Perry Thorsell both work. Yet they do not have \$7,000 for health insurance for themselves and their two children. When Cathi suffered a difficult pregnancy, they were hit by whopping bills and went \$30,000 in debt. Their lives are haunted by the threat of more medical bills they cannot afford. And they have abandoned any thought of having a third child.

These horror stories, some opponents of reform say, slander the overall excellence of U.S. health care. But the issue is coverage, not quality. The system is riddled with holes through which tens of millions fall — forcing them to scrounge to get by with no insurance or inadequate insurance. Though the vast majority of Americans say they are happy with their health care, families like the Reckoways and Thorsells are the tip of a large problem — a problem that has no place in a wealthy country.

President Clinton has it right: Universal coverage is needed for humanitarian reasons, and economic reasons as well. Without it, health care markets will not work properly. Most reform bills would require insurers to sell to all applicants,

healthy or sick, at identical rates. That is fine, but unless there is a parallel obligation for all individuals, healthy families will not buy coverage until someone gets sick. Premiums will thus rise drastically for everyone else. The way around this problem is universal coverage.

There is room to disagree about tactics. Mr. Clinton would impose an employer mandate, requiring employers to pay most of the cost of the policies chosen by workers. That makes sense because it would build upon the system that already provides coverage to most Americans. It is also feasible because, with time to adjust and the help of Federal subsidies, companies would be able to avoid massive layoffs by passing along the costs to workers in the form of lower wage hikes.

Yet furious opposition by small employers has bottled up the idea in the Senate Finance Committee — a crucial battleground because its membership mirrors that of the full Senate. A group of moderates on the committee — led by John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, and John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island — put together a measure that avoids an employer mandate. Some of their ideas are sound, primarily a provision to tax lavish health care policies as a way of driving consumers toward cost-effective plans. But their plan fails to lock in universal coverage now or in the future.

Universal coverage can be delayed to give businesses time to adjust to voluntary market reforms. The idea can even be dropped until, say, five or more years from now when it would automatically kick in if voluntary reforms did not achieve universal coverage. But universal coverage cannot be denied unless the country wants to tolerate the spectacle of millions of Reckoways and Thorsells.

After Stonewall: Pride and Prejudice

The gay rights movement began in earnest 25 years ago, when police raided the Stonewall Inn, a cross-dressers' bar in Greenwich Village. The raid led to a small but fierce riot — prominently featuring men in drag — followed by three days of civil disobedience in the streets.

Stonewall showed gay men and lesbians that they needed to organize for political action and demonstrations, like the march today in New York that commemorates that evening 25 years ago.

Unfortunately, the enemies of gay rights have taken the same message to heart and are doing their own organizing. According to the Human Rights Campaign Fund, the religious right and others are mounting campaigns in seven states to block or repeal laws that forbid discrimination against gays and lesbians. Among the states with gay-bashing referendums pending, four — Arizona, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri — will have hotly contested Senate races, fertile ground for demagoguery and fear-mongering by the anti-gay movement.

In most places extremists will try to persuade voters that to protect gay people against discrimination in housing and employment would be to create "special rights." Thoughtful voters will see through those code words. These referendums aren't about "special rights" at all. They are about voiding reasonable protections under the law that gay people have won through hard political struggle

in many cities and towns. They aim to render gay people without rights.

The cross-dressers who sparked the Stonewall event remain an issue in the gay rights struggle today. The religious right uses them to fan fear and hatred in the American mainstream. Gay moderates and conservatives, even organizers of the Stonewall parade, seem to feel a constant obligation to divorce themselves from gay flamboyance, to assure the country that the vast majority of gay people are "regular" people just like the folks next door.

The fact that gay people are fixating on folk-next-doorhood is understandable, given how they have been demonized. But the measure of a just society is not how it treats people who dress in business clothes. A just society must offer the same protections to men in leather and chains as to those who wear Brooks Brothers suits.

One step toward that ideal would be for Congress to extend Federal protections to gays and lesbians. A bill that would help in one key area, the Employment Nondiscrimination Act, has just been introduced in Congress with wide support in both houses.

Today's march commemorates the event that energized the gay struggle for equal rights under the law. The backlash prevalent in many states is a reminder that the battle is far from won.

Unnecessary Nuclear Relics

The Pentagon says it does not want more B-2 bombers. The Energy Department does not want a new nuclear reactor. But there are interested parties in the private sector and in Congress who want one or the other or both. By denying funds this week, the Senate can stop these superfluous programs in their tracks.

The B-2 bomber was designed to penetrate Soviet air defenses and drop nuclear bombs on targets that U.S. missiles missed. That mission is extinct. The B-2 is now being touted as a conventional bomber, at an exorbitant \$370 million a copy. The Pentagon already has 20 B-2's, and an ample number of other bombers, to carry out that new mission.

Yet B-2 backers want to spend \$150 million to keep the plane's production line warm. Senator Carl Levin has a better way to spend the money: use it to make up a shortfall in funding for environmental

restoration and other work at military bases that are being closed.

The B-2 is wasteful, but the new nuclear reactor is downright wrong. It was originally designed as a breeder reactor, which produces more plutonium than it consumes. At a time when the world is worried about nuclear proliferation and cannot keep track of the tons of plutonium it already has, producing more of this critical ingredient in bombs is perverse.

Financing the Integral Fast Reactor would send the wrong signal to Japan and others who are planning to produce more plutonium to fuel nuclear power plants. Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, who wants to terminate the program, put it well: "We cannot credibly urge that others not use technologies for separating and using plutonium if we are pursuing those same technologies ourselves."

Smarter, and Fairer, About Drug Crime

Beneath the din of tough-on-crime shouting in the White House and Congress, a quiet strain of sober reason has begun to emerge in the fight against drugs. Both the House and Senate have voted to ease mandatory minimum sentences for certain low-level drug offenders.

That refreshing step recognizes that while the mules and messengers of drug operations must be punished, it is dumb and unfair to inflict mandatory minimum sentences of 5 and 10 years. Both chambers would remove mandatory terms for minor drug violators. The House would apply the more flexible rules retroactively to release between 1,600 and 4,000 inmates needlessly cramming Federal prisons.

Senate-House conferees can adopt the House's retroactive leniency without losing any political points. Certified crime warriors like Representa-

tives Henry Hyde of Illinois and Bill McCollum of Florida endorse retroactivity. Attorney General Janet Reno hangs back, even though she was among the first in Washington to denounce the rigid minimum sentences. Her own Justice Department found last year that as many as 16,000 Federal prisoners are in the small-time drug offender category. The House bill would spring only a fraction of that number by reducing five-year minimums to two years — if prisoners' criminal records include only minor previous offenses and the Justice Department does not accuse them of being ringleaders.

Minor offenders need punishment, but existing sentencing guidelines can do the job. Otherwise, these inmates will occupy beds needed for more dangerous crime leaders and force new prison construction, eating up funds for police and crime prevention. The House has the right version.

The Economy Will Work Its Way Out of This

To the Editor:

Re "Leslie Fay's Logic" by Bob Herbert (column, June 19): Mr. Herbert complains about the "loss" of low-skill jobs in the United States to low-wage countries overseas, especially in Central America and Asia. However, he is silent on what he thinks the United States should do about the problem, common to all advanced industrial nations.

His latest target is Leslie Fay, a garment manufacturer now in bankruptcy court. To salvage its remaining jobs in distribution and administration, Leslie Fay plans to shift its United States production overseas. In protest, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union struck on June 1, the first such shutdown in the company's 50-year history.

The column, which omits that Leslie Fay is in bankruptcy, suggests that at heart Mr. Herbert is a protectionist, who would raise tariffs and other trade barriers to "protect" jobs in this country. Such a cure would be much worse than the disease.

Blocking textile imports would lead to higher clothing prices, a de facto tax on consumers to subsidize the wages of a tiny minority in the work force. It would be a subsidy for an industry where productivity has been superb, despite steady improvement over the post-World War II period.

The United States economy is in constant turmoil. Some industries and some companies decline and die, replaced by others that grow and prosper. In the week that 1,000 Leslie Fay workers went out on strike, more than 400,000 other people were hired for new jobs or recalled to old ones.

There were wrenching changes two generations ago, when textile makers moved south from New England. But with new investment, the New England economy emerged stronger than ever, with new skills in new areas. The same will be true in northeast Pennsylvania where Leslie Fay's plants are.

Despite a 19 percent drop in production employment in manufacturing since 1979, output has risen 43.5 percent. That's a gain of more than

75 percent in product per worker. America is the world's largest exporter, with merchandise exports among the strongest sectors of the economy. Exports are more than 21 percent of goods produced in the United States, up sharply from 13 percent a decade ago. Excluding oil, outside the usual framework for trade analysis, our international accounts are remarkably close to balance.

High-wage countries such as the United States must recognize they have no alternative but to trade, and no choice but to use low-cost capital at home to compete with low-cost labor abroad. The last thing Washington should do is inhibit the process of creative destruction and renewal that has made this the richest nation on earth.

H. ERICH HEINEMANN
New York, June 20, 1994
The writer, a former New York Times reporter, is chief economist of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, investment bankers.

Misleading Data

To the Editor:

What amazes me is that "The Job-Killer Policy," Bob Herbert's June 8



column on the loss of jobs in America, and the concern with an invisible inflation, is so atypical today. If anything, I suspect that the job picture

Simpson Case Shows Batterer's Privileges

To the Editor:

Did O. J. Simpson get special treatment? Not much. What your June 18 article on the handling of a 1989 domestic violence charge against the football star does not say is that it is common for such cases to be treated lightly. It is typical that the police are called to the home on many occasions before finally arresting the batterer. Prosecutors frequently reduce charges in domestic violence cases to lesser offenses. And all too often the orders of judges in these cases reflect the sentiment that domestic violence is not a crime to be taken seriously.

The irony of this gender-biased treatment is that domestic violence homicides are the most preventable of homicides. The police are typically called to the scene many times beforehand, often responding to violence that increases in frequency and severity. The criminal justice system can intervene and prevent further escalation of the violence. Instead, the message it sends is that batterers will not be held accountable for their actions and that victims will not be afforded protection.

The real tragedy that O. J. Simpson's case illustrates is that all batterers get special treatment, resulting in epidemic proportions of needless injuries and deaths to innocent victims.

ARIELLA HYMAN
San Francisco, June 20, 1994
The writer is staff attorney, San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation.

Gardening Prepares You for Fatherhood

To the Editor:

As the father of an 8-month-old baby, I recognize almost nothing of my own feelings in William Safire's "What Fathers Want" (column, June 16). Many of Mr. Safire's assertions about fatherhood and motherhood would have to be interchanged to apply to our family, but many simply do not apply to either parent. Neither of us feels the need for recognition as "head" of the family. Authority is

something we exert, not something anyone can give us. Power over our child is not an issue we dwell upon.

In my experience, and that of friends, young fathers do not need psychological incentives to be responsible parents. What they need is to have disincentives removed. Employment structures and social policies militate against spending time with our children. Strange as it may sound, I have found the best preparation for fatherhood has been gardening. It takes time. Rewards are slow in coming. There is no control, only influence. Seedlings strive to develop their potential with or without my efforts. There is a pattern to development that is predictable in form but individual in detail and that unfolds at its own pace, whatever I may wish. Every day brings new surprises.

And so, what do fathers want? What I, as a father, want is a society that values children and childrearing; norms of employment that allow reduced and flexible working hours; early childhood education for all; reduction of violence and commercialism in the world in which young children live. I want these for everyone for the most selfish of reasons: they promote social goods — other parents and children to spend time with, nurtured and self-motivated playmates for my child, safe and noncompetitive public spaces.

These are the real issues that I as a father dwell upon, not imagined loss of power.

NIGEL GODDARD
Pittsburgh, June 16, 1994

Testimony and Film Leave Mrs. Kennedy's Actions a Mystery

To the Editor:

"Zapruder Film Contradicts the Warren Report" by Dennis Dalrymple (letter, June 14), following "What the Film Shows" by William O'Neill (letter, May 27) illustrate how amateur students of the John F. Kennedy assassination can misinterpret evidence or repeat false reports.

Both were responding to Anna Quindlen's statement in "An Ear Ends" (column, May 21) that a split second after the President was fatally shot, Jacqueline Kennedy "came out of her seat and onto the back of the car, on her hands, on her knees, on some desperate journey never fully understood."

Professor O'Neill believes the Zapruder film shows Mrs. Kennedy climbed half out of the car to save Clint Hill, a Secret Service agent, who had run onto the car's trunk during the fatal sequence of shots. But frame by frame enhancements of the film show Professor O'Neill is mistaken.

Mrs. Kennedy does not even look at the car's rear when Clint Hill is running toward the limousine. She is already on the trunk when she is startled by the leaping Hill, and as he pushes his arm toward her, she slides back into the car's bench seat.

Moreover, Mr. O'Neill states that

Mrs. Kennedy and agent Hill "both fell into the car." Again, not true. The film shows that Hill never entered the car, but lay on the rear, desperately holding onto metal grips on the trunk.

Mr. Dalrymple states that "it would have been better to turn to Mrs. Kennedy's testimony." He fails to do that, instead writing that, according to her interview published in William Manchester's "Death of a President," "she crawled onto the limousine trunk to retrieve a portion of her husband's skull." Mr. Manchester draws no such conclusion.

Mr. Manchester wrote: "Indeed, Mrs. Kennedy has no recollection of being on the trunk at all." In Mrs. Kennedy's Warren Commission testimony (June 5, 1964), she stated: "You know, then, there were pictures later on of me climbing out the back. But I don't remember that at all."

Mr. Dalrymple uses his false prem-

ise to conclude that an assassin must have shot the President from the front of the car, not the rear, where Lee Harvey Oswald, the only assassin at Dealey Plaza, was in his home-made sniper's nest. (In any case, the car was moving forward close to 11 miles an hour, and some of the President's wound matter flew over the rear of the car as it sped along.)

For almost three decades hundreds of conspiracy books have speculated about the Kennedy assassination, many irresponsibly. Historians and the public should demand that those who discuss the case present credible and supporting evidence for their statements.

GERALD POSNER
New York, June 15, 1994
The writer is author of "Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of J.F.K." (New York, 1993).

Bad Temper? Me?

To the Editor:

I appreciate "First Out of the Chute: Bob Dole" (editorial, June 19), welcoming my interest in the 1996 Republican Presidential nomination. However, while I haven't made any decisions about the 1996 race, you appear to have made some about me that need to be addressed.

People say a lot of things about Bob Dole, but "bad temper" isn't one of them. Tough? Hard-nosed? Competitive? Sure. Bad temper? Not according to the people who know me. (Senator) BOB DOLE
Republican Leader
Washington, June 20, 1994

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السنة ١٤١٥

Journal
FRANK RICH

The Gay Card

"Jane Alexander defends the sloping around of AIDS-infecting blood!" shouted Representative Robert Dornan of California on the House floor on Thursday. Jane Alexander? How did the sedate chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Arts land in this gory mess?

To understand that, you have to appreciate just how ruthlessly demagogues will play the gay card, especially in an election year. No matter how large the show of force by homosexual men and women in today's Stonewall march in New York, gay-bashing remains a booming political sport for the right — a sure-fire way to whip up votes, campaign contributions and a national witch hunt in the grim tradition of Salem and Joe McCarthy.

Ms. Alexander's bizarre new predicament is a classic illustration of how bigotry spreads like an epidemic through the body politic. For two days last week, the House vote on the N.E.A. budget was held hostage by the likes of Mr. Dornan and Representative Clifford Stearns of Florida, who ranted about endowment support of an artist named Ron Athey who allegedly exposed an audience to H.I.V.-infected blood during a theatrical performance. When Ms. Alexander refused to disavow either Mr. Athey or the grant, she, too, became a target.

The chairwoman was right to stand her ground, and not just for honoring the principle of artistic freedom. The Dornan gang distorted the facts. Mr. Athey, who used at most \$150 in N.E.A. funds from the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, did indeed cut

Jane Alexander draws blood.

a tattoo-like pattern into another man's back as part of a performance using ritual to dramatize his own struggle with suicide and healing. And he did blot the tiny amount of blood with paper towels. But the blood was H.I.V. negative, not positive, and no blood or towels had any contact with anyone on stage or in the tiny audience, as verified by Minnesota health authorities.

But why let the facts stand in the way of a cause? Mr. Athey, who is himself H.I.V. positive and openly gay, is just the homosexual punching bag the right was searching for now that Robert Mapplethorpe is dead. He was plucked from obscurity after a sensationalized, secondhand account of his performance appeared in The Minneapolis Star-Tribune. Now the artist is a villainous poster boy for a national fund-raising pitch by the Christian Action Network. Jesse Helms, Robert Byrd and Don Nickles are all wielding his performance as a club to threaten N.E.A. funding in the Senate later this summer.

The politicians who smear Mr. Athey are after far bigger game than the minuscule Federal arts appropriation, however. Their real aim is to win support for the far right's entire agenda by spreading homophobic panic. And the easiest way to foment that panic is to insinuate that gay men are conspiratorially spreading a lethal virus among heterosexuals.

Let anyone doubt the effectiveness of this Big Lie technique, consider the case of another vilified gay man who returned to the spotlight last week: David Acer, the Florida dentist who was accused by six patients of infecting them with AIDS.

As "60 Minutes" reported last Sunday, exposing evidence secured under the Freedom of Information Act, there is now strong reason to suspect that Dr. Acer was the innocent victim of both a witch hunt and an inadequate investigation by the Centers for Disease Control. A sworn videotaped deposition and a gynecological exam reveal that the dentist's most famous "victim," the late Kimberly Bergalis, though publicly declaring herself virgin, had a history of both sexual activity and venereal infection.

"I did not do anything wrong," said Ms. Bergalis in her famous Congressional testimony of 1991 — an appearance promoted in part by Jesse Helms. Her case was used by the right then much as Ron Athey's Minneapolis performance is now — to frighten the ignorant into voting for politicians who promise to protect them from gay subversives out to destroy America.

Unlike Dr. Acer, Mr. Athey is around to speak for himself. But as the apolitical product of an evangelical Christian upbringing, he is more baffled than angry about his sudden notoriety on Capitol Hill. "None of the beauty of my art is being talked about," he says in genuine innocence, as if he might somehow still move the hearts of those in Washington who are busy turning his very name into a rallying cry of hate.



Bored Male: "I think I'll call Percy and we'll make a party of it."

From Broadway Brevities, June 6, 1992.

A Gay World, Vibrant and Forgotten

By George Chauncey

It would have been unthinkable 25 years ago for thousands of openly gay fans to cheer openly gay athletes at Yankee Stadium, for openly gay artists to perform to the acclaim of openly gay audiences at Carnegie Hall, or for the mainstream media to provide extensive and sympathetic coverage of it all. Today's march and the Gay Games and Cultural Festival are testimony to the legacy of the Stonewall rebellion of June 28, 1969 — when a police assault on a Greenwich Village gay bar turned a small civil rights campaign into a mass liberation movement.

But the enshrinement of Stonewall as the genesis of gay culture threatens to deny the richness and resiliency of gay and lesbian life before the late 60's and to obscure the long history of gay resistance that made the gay-rights movement possible.

Pre-Stonewall lesbians and gay men are often held up as passive victims of social hatred who lived solitary lives (in the "closet") that kept them vulnerable to anti-gay ideology. Many gay people blame previous generations for not having had the courage to come out of the closet. Or they condescendingly imagine that their predecessors internalized society's hatred of homosexuality and became self-loathing.

George Chauncey teaches American history at the University of Chicago and is author of "Gay New York."

But the systematic suppression of the gay community was not due to some age-old, unchanging social antipathy, nor was it a sign of passivity and acquiescence by gay people. Anti-gay forces created the closet in response to the openness and assertiveness of gay men and lesbians in the early 20th century.

Beginning in the 1890's, an extensive gay world took shape in the

Before the law and politicians built the closet.

streets, cafeterias, saloons and apartments of New York City, and gay people played an integral role in the social life of many neighborhoods. Openly gay men drank with sailors and other working men at waterfront dives and entertained them at Bowery saloons; well-known gay people casually mixed with other patrons at Harlem's basement cabarets; lesbians ran speakeasies where Greenwich Village bohemians — straight and gay — gathered to read their verse.

These men and women, who saw themselves as part of a visible, largely working-class gay world, forged a culture with its own language, customs, folk histories, heroes and heroines. In the 1920's and early 30's, gay impresarios organized drag balls at

tracting thousands of gay dancers and straight spectators. Gay writers, actors and musicians produced a distinctive gay literature and performing style. This cultural outpouring was so popular by the late 20's that gay performers moved from the margins of the city and briefly became the darlings of Broadway.

This flourishing gay world has been forgotten. It was wiped into historical oblivion by a fierce backlash in the 30's — part of a wider Depression-era condemnation of the cultural experimentation of the 20's, which many blamed for the economic collapse. With millions of male breadwinners losing their jobs, people were fearful of any additional threats to traditional family hierarchies.

In New York, laws were enacted prohibiting homosexuals from gathering in any state-licensed public place. Bars, restaurants and cabarets were threatened with loss of their liquor licenses if they employed homosexuals, allowed them to gather on the premises or served them drinks — and the State Liquor Authority closed hundreds of establishments for tolerating a gay presence. This continued for decades: nearly every gay bar in the city was closed in the winter of 1959-60 in response to an anti-gay campaign by the newspaper columnist Lee Mortimer, and again in 1964 in a pre-World's Fair "cleanup."

The public discussion of gay issues was also censored. In the early 30's, after a generation of films had dealt with gay images, the new Hollywood production code prohibited gay char-

acters and even talk of homosexuality in films. In the theater, the backlash had started even before the Depression: after the appearance of a lesbian drama on Broadway and Mae West's threat to stage a farce about transvestites called "The Drag" in 1927, a state law was passed prohibiting the representation or discussion of homosexuality on the stage.

In the 30's, the New York City police, using a 1923 state law that made it a criminal act for one man to invite another to have sex, began sending good-looking plainclothes officers into gay bars to strike up conversations with men, lead them on and arrest them if the victims suggested going home. (Between 1923 and 1967, when gay activists persuaded Mayor John V. Lindsay to end most entrapment, more than 50,000 men had been arrested on this charge.)

Anti-gay policing around the country intensified in the 40's and especially the 50's, when Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed that homosexuals in the State Department threatened national security. Thousands of gay Federal employees were dismissed. Equally without substance, police departments and newspapers around the country began to demonize homosexuals as child molesters; arrest rates increased dramatically.

The degree to which gay men had to fear arrest — and the subsequent exposure of their homosexuality to their families and employers — is almost impossible to understand today. Although New York's gay world grew in the post-war years, gay life

became less visible and gay meeting places more segregated and carefully hidden from the straight public. The state built the closet in the 30's, and the isolation of homosexuals made it easier for them to be demonized.

Still, some gay people fought for their rights. In the 1930's, gay bars challenged the prohibitions against them in the courts (unsuccessfully), and in the 1950's a handful of courageous souls organized political groups, such as the Mattachine Society and the Daughters of Bilitis, to advocate the homosexual cause. Although most did not speak out so openly, taking this as evidence that they accepted the laws against them misinterprets silence as acquiescence. It construes resistance in the narrowest of terms — as only the organization of formal political groups or protests.

Threatened with police raids, harassment and the loss of their jobs, families and reputations, most people hid their participation in gay life from their straight associates. But this did not necessarily keep them hidden from one other. They developed a sophisticated system of subcultural codes of dress, speech and style that enabled them to recognize one another and to carry on covert conversations. "Gay" itself was such a word until the 60's, when its homosexual connotations began to be known to nongay New Yorkers.

The tactics gay people devised for communicating, claiming space and affirming their self-worth did not directly challenge anti-gay repression in the way the post-Stonewall movement would, but they allowed many gay people to form a supportive community despite the larger society's injunction against their doing so. This enabled many lesbians and gay men to build happy, self-confident, loving lives.

That the openness of gay life in the early 20th century was brought to an end after a few decades, and that the memory of it was systematically suppressed, reminds us that the growth of tolerance in recent years cannot be taken for granted. Then as now, increased gay visibility produced a powerful reaction.

But the relative tolerance of homosexuality in the early 20th century also shows that America has not been monolithically and inevitably homophobic, and that social conventions of sexuality are no more natural or timeless than those of race or gender. Attacks on gay men and lesbians have often resulted from broader anxieties in American culture as much as from fears about homosexuality itself. Above all, the last century shows us that attitudes toward gay people can change — and can be changed.

In America

BOB HERBERT

Freedom Summer '94

The awful news that the young men were missing came on Father's Day, 1964. It was the beginning of summer and the start of an exceptionally cruel period for the families of civil rights activists James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, who had planned to spend the summer fighting for the right of blacks in Mississippi to vote.

Mr. Chaney was a 21-year-old plasterer from Meridian, Miss. Mr. Schwerner, 24, was a former settlement-house worker from Brooklyn. Mr. Goodman, 20, was a Queens College student who lived in Manhattan. Mr. Chaney was black. Mr. Schwerner and Mr. Goodman were Jewish. All had volunteered to be part of Freedom Summer, a bold voter registration effort sponsored primarily by the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

These details are not as widely known as one might expect. Mr. Goodman's mother, Dr. Carolyn Goodman, spoke recently at a college in New York. She was startled, and had to chuckle, when asked by a

The bombing and burning of black homes and churches were common. Lynching was widely perceived by whites to be an essential tool for the maintenance of order. When the Mayor of Natchez suggested that blacks deserved equal protection under the law, his home was dynamited.

So when the three activists dropped from sight, much of the nation expected the worst. Two days later their car was found, burned, in a swamp. But more than a month would pass before a tip led authorities to the bodies. They were found on Aug. 4. All three men had been shot. Mr. Chaney had also been horribly beaten.

The ache of the loss has never lifted for Carolyn Goodman. When she talks about her son her gaze shifts just a little, like the tiniest of tremors, vulnerable and sad. And then there will be a smile, and you know that she is thinking something that goes beyond whatever she is saying, and you notice the warmth in her voice.

Dr. Goodman has chosen to honor the 30th anniversary of the loss of her son and his friends by sponsoring Freedom Summer '94, a huge campaign to promote and provide assistance to youth organizations that are fighting social problems around the country.

"Young people are still doing great things," she said, "but they are not being heard." She spoke eagerly about the efforts of young men and women trying to improve public schools in Mississippi, trying to stop gang violence in Kansas City, trying to fight substance abuse in North Carolina and working on interracial tensions in Tennessee.

Dr. Goodman said, "Through the Andrew Goodman Foundation [set up in 1966], we are working with more than 300 youth organizations, and I tell you these kids have been wonderful."

You listen to Dr. Goodman and before long you've lost all patience with the masses of morons who seem unable to crawl out of the muck of racism, anti-Semitism, sexism and homophobia.

At Andrew Goodman's funeral, his father, Robert, now deceased, said: "Our grief, though personal, belongs to our nation. This tragedy is not private. It is part of the public conscience of our country."

"Andy would have been 51 years old," Dr. Goodman said last week. "He was born in 1943 and he didn't get to live very much of his life." Her gaze shifted just a little.

Remembering Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman.

student if "Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney" was the name of a rock group.

She chuckled but she was not pleased. She believes the story of her son and his friends should be taught as history to all American students.

From the perspective of 1994, when it's not considered mind-boggling for blacks in the South to vote, or to be waited on by whites in restaurants, it may be difficult to imagine the absolute racial terror that was never very far from the minds of blacks — or the whites who helped them — in Mississippi in the 1950's and 60's.

It was still the era of night-riders and the Ku Klux Klan. A Mississippi native named Narby Grayson once told me, "If I saw a white person coming anywhere near me, I'd avert my eyes and begin to shudder, and I'd get this overwhelming desire to disappear."

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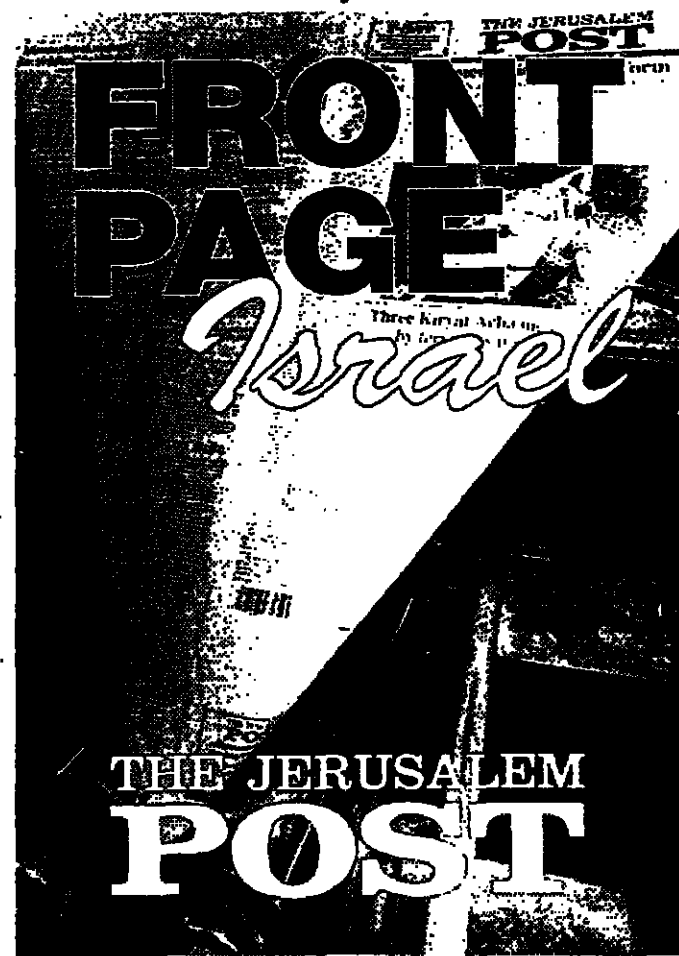
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FILM

'The Shadow': Art Deco Meets Industrial Revolution

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Ask Alec Baldwin, who stars as Lamont Cranston in the forthcoming movie "The Shadow," "What evil lurks in the hearts of men?" and he smiles. "The Shadow really does know," he says. "There's as much evil in Lamont Cranston as anybody. He's done some terrible things. He knows anybody is capable of anything."

On the Art Decoish set of "The Shadow" at Universal Studios earlier this year, Mr. Baldwin, John Lone and Penelope Ann Miller were trying to walk a delicate line between somber drama and 1930's comedy. Their assignment: To play it as if Fred and Ginger had met the dark side.

The elements collide in a look that might be termed noir lite, the creation of the production designer Joseph Nemec 3d, whose previous movies (among them "The Getaway" and "Terminator 2: Judgment Day") were not period pieces. For "The Shadow," Mr. Nemec was required to create a number of distinct locales, including the lavish Art Deco Cobalt Club, a hangout for Cranston in New York that is the film's centerpiece; Tibetan temples and palaces; a scientist's lair, and the Fritz Langian industrial setting for Cranston's inner sanctum, the center of his spy network.

"The Shadow" opens on Friday, and there is a mood of uncertainty about it at Universal. In this crowded, Darwinian summer, the movie faces such immediate competition as "Speed," "Wolf" and two movies that opened nationally on Friday, "The Lion King" and "Wyatt Earp."

At a cost of \$45 million, "The Shadow" faces the added burden of having been inspired by a cult radio classic for the 50-plus generation who grew up hypnotized by the weekly mysteries involving a suave man about town, Lamont Cranston (a.k.a. the Shadow). The radio series, in turn, was based on the Depression-era pulp fiction of Walter B. Gibson, who created the character of Cranston.

Mr. Nemec's previous work has eschewed both period references and swanky nightclubs. "The Getaway," a heist film that opened earlier this year starring Mr. Baldwin and his wife, Kim Basinger, moved from a dog-racing track in the Southwest to a seedy border hotel. Last year's "Judgment Night" featured a scene inside a sewer. "Patriot Games" was set in contemporary Ireland and America. And "Terminator 2: Judgment Day" was set in the near (and grittily unglamorous) future.

Mr. Nemec said he wanted his design for "The Shadow" to recall the illusions of child-

hood. "When you're a kid, you see things as much bigger," he explained. "We were using ballrooms for living rooms, large living rooms for bedrooms. We tried to get that bigger-than-life concept in all the spaces."

But unlike such big-budget extravaganzas as "Batman," which stretched reality into a nightmare vision of a megalopolis, and "Dick Tracy," which was essentially a cartoon, albeit a stylish one, "The Shadow" was designed to offer a fantasy re-creation of New York. "We wanted to stay reality based as much as possible," he said.

Mr. Nemec, 45, went to Hollywood when he was in his 30's to work as an architect. But an interest in theatrical lighting led to an interview at Universal. He soon began work as a set designer on several films and as the art director on "The Abyss" and "Alien Nation." He made the leap to production designer in 1989 when the director Walter Hill hired him to work on "Another 48 Hours."

The Hollywood musicals of the 30's and 40's stimulated Mr. Nemec's imagination for "The Shadow," as did Frank Lloyd Wright, who inspired him when he was an architecture student at the University of Arkansas in the 1960's. "I was taught the importance of detailing in design work," he said. "How you detail is what makes it come alive."

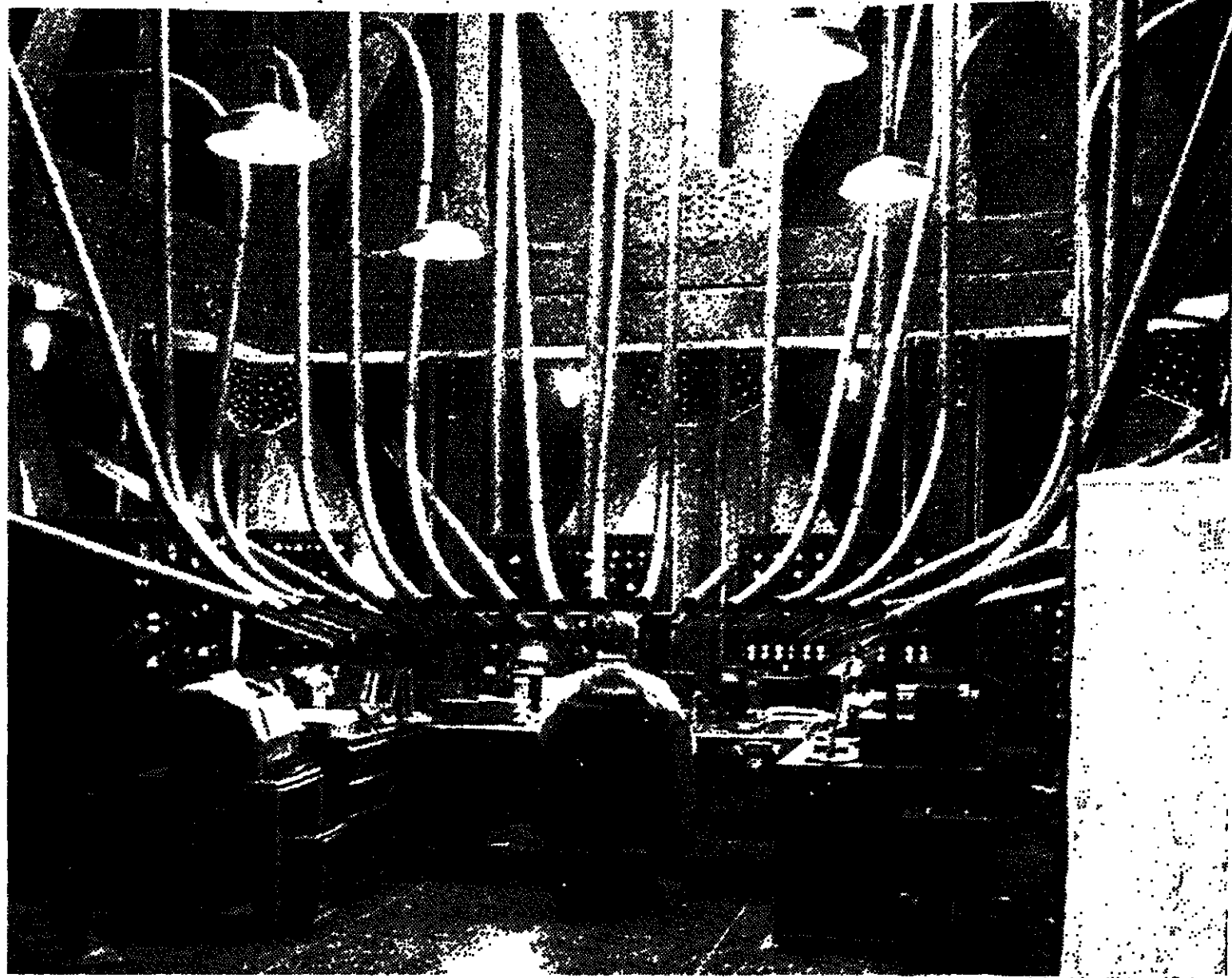
For the Cobalt Club, Mr. Nemec borrowed from the old Astaire-and-Rogers musicals. "They embodied that spirit of stretching reality to the point of being completely theatrical," he said of those vintage films. "I wanted our nightclub to have that same kind of feel. Those were great sets of the 30's and 40's." Lighting dominates the look of the Cobalt Club, moving from deep shadows to silvery visual effects that barely diminish the overall sense of foreboding.

The film begins in Tibet, where Cranston is, in the words of Mr. Baldwin, "like the Hugh Hefner of Tibet." But Cranston also runs a criminal empire. Taken captive, he is informed by a mystic: "You have no choice. You will be redeemed." After years of training, Cranston is transformed into a nemesis of evil: the Shadow. Arriving in New York, he encounters the evil Shivan Khan (Mr. Lone), the last living descendant of Genghis Khan.

Making the film was a 12-year obsession for Martin Bregman, a gruff-voiced New York-based producer whose most recent film was "Carlito's Way."

"I listened to 'The Shadow' on the radio as a kid," he said. "I desperately wanted to make this movie. The problem was I tried four or five writers and they couldn't make it work. It was either too campy or too precious or they were going for comedy or making it too dark."

His son, Michael S. Bregman, who is also one of the film's producers, suggested David Koepp, a prolific screenwriter whose scripts include "Jurassic Park," "Carlito's Way"



Pneumatic tubes deliver messages (written in invisible ink) to the Shadow's sanctum in "The Shadow."

and "The Paper," which he wrote with his brother, Stephen.

David Koepp returned to the source, the Gibson works that dealt with the Shadow's early years. "I thought it would be fun to explore the myth," he said. "Superheroes are about divided nature. The illustrative work for me here is more Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde than Batman."

Not that the film is serious. "This is not an Arthur Miller exploration of human character," said Mr. Koepp. In fact, Mr. Bregman insisted on plenty of humor. "It's like a romp," he said. "A Las Vegas show, a little bit of camp, a little bit over the top but straight."

The film is directed by Russell Mulcahy, an Australian who made his name staging

300 rock videos, then directed two action films, "Ricochet" and "Highlander."

Both the director and the screenwriter express nostalgia for a time when people not only wore evening clothes but carried on love affairs via witty epigrams. Cranston's romantic sparring partner is a woman the radio show called "his loyal friend and companion," Margo Lane. ("What does that really mean?" asked Mr. Koepp, laughing.)

Ms. Miller, who plays Margo, also studied films of the 30's and 40's to seek inspiration for her character. "I watched the movies of Myrna Loy, Carole Lombard, Jean Arthur, Barbara Stanwyck," she said. "They had the timing to do that repartee. They all gave men those zingers."

Mr. Baldwin's Cranston, with his movie-

star looks, his slicked-back hair and his ability to appear dashing in formal clothes, himself seems to have stepped out of a 30's movie.

"There's a Cole Porterish snap to some of these scenes," said Mr. Baldwin, who intentionally chose "The Shadow" to follow his previous film, "The Getaway." "It's larger than life. The job you have is to keep it light, keep it moving."

"This is not Stanley," said the actor, who was acclaimed for his portrayal of Stanley Kowalski in the 1992 Broadway production of "A Streetcar Named Desire." "This is action interspersed with romance interspersed with witty dialogue. It's all very symphonic. You blow your horn a couple of minutes and then step back and allow other people to take over."

MUSIC

The Band That Named A Foundation for a Roadie

By J. PEDER ZANE

The composer Robert Simpson has garnered great praise but little support during his long career, a predicament that has left many of his works unrecorded. "It's Simpson's luck," he says. "What's Simpson's luck? It's bad luck." So he was "marvelously astonished" when he received a \$10,000 money order from some outfit in America called the Rex Foundation.

"My agent said they were associated with an American music group called the Grateful Dead," recalls the 73-year-old composer, who used the grant to help record his Ninth Symphony. "I laughed and said, 'Good heavens, only someone with a name like that would want to help me.'"

The Dead call it Lone Ranger philanthropy. Brandishing fat checks instead of silver bullets, the San Francisco rock band has donated \$4.5 million, often anonymously, since establishing Rex, which is now celebrating its 10th anniversary. In addition to supporting obscure composers, it has set up scholarships that have enabled Salvadoran refugees to go to camp and Sioux women to study medicine, assisted the saxophonist Pharoah Sanders and the Lithuanian Olympic team, and financed programs to eradicate blindness in Nepal, clean up rivers in Alabama, protect striped bass in California and feed the homeless in Boston.

"We look for things that have fallen through the cracks of the big charities, that need an angel to come down and give them a shot," says Phil Lesh, the band's bassist.

Rex is also unlike other charities because of what it doesn't do: It has no endowment, no fund-raising campaigns and no paid staff. It solicits no grant proposals, rarely advertises its good works and raises almost all its money at rock concerts at which the Grateful Dead perform.

"We play some benefits; we make some money; we give that money away," says Mickey Hart, one of the Dead's two drummers. "Then we go play some more benefits so we can have more money to give away."

In this era of limelight activism, when celluloid messiahs often draw less attention to their cause than their célèbre, the Dead have been quietly donating time and money since they formed in 1965. And at a time when

the 1960's are both overglamorized and rashly demonized, the Rex Foundation is a reminder that that decade's better impulses are relevant today.

Rex Draws its inspiration from two Sources: a former roadie and an old television series. "We named the foundation after Donald Rex Jackson, who was killed in a car crash in 1976," explains Mr. Hart. "He embodied this great generous spirit. He was wild, a renegade who'd do anything, and I think Rex has some of that spirit."

"It's also like that old show 'The Millionaire' where someone you don't know enters your life and gives you the chance to turn it around," he adds. "I like to think we're doing that through Rex."

It was this James-Dean-meets-Mother-Teresa spirit, he said, that guided him to use Rex money to go behind the barbed-wire gates of San Quentin and record the prison's gospel choir. Like many Rex grants, it came about through a strange brew of karma and serendipity. In 1991 the Gyoto Tantric Choir — Tibetan

guards started coming off the towers when they heard the music. I turn around and there's a captain playing the drums, there's a lieutenant on the organ, guards and inmates were mixing and singing sacred songs."

The album, entitled "He's All I Need," peaked at No. 28 on the Billboard gospel charts. All proceeds went to a fund for victims of the inmates.

Mr. Hart knows that the project did not transform the felons into choirboys — although they have started a feeder group for parolees. "Whether the light goes on, that's up to the individual, but I think we gave some of them the power to turn it on."

It also helped him repay an old debt. As a child in Brooklyn, he was sent to camp through a program for the underprivileged. Around the campfire, counselors handed out tomatoes and the youngsters mimicked Mohican rites. "I'd never seen the drum used in a ritual setting before, as a force of power, spirit, healing and community," he said. "And a light went on. I stumbled, blundered into a life-giving experience that changed me forever."

Before the Dead had money to give away, the band played for free; in fact, its first show as the Grateful Dead was a benefit for the San Francisco Mime Troupe in 1965.

The idea for a foundation occurred as early as 1972, but every time the Dead came close to pulling together the necessary funds, quixotism intruded. They were in retirement from late 1974 to 1976. Once they paid off debts from their failed record label, they decided to jam at the Great Pyramid in Egypt in 1978. They lost \$500,000, putting them in a financial squeeze for two more years. As the 80's dawned, the group moved from playing clubs and theaters to larger places like Madison Square Garden. "While every creep in America started making a billion dollars on Wall Street, we started making a lot of money," says Dennis McNally, the group's publicist. "And coincidentally, we responded by figuring out a way to give it away."

He says starting a foundation enabled the band to control the money, parcel out the proceeds among many causes and have a ready excuse for saying no to "the three or four hundred groups that were asking us to do benefits every year."

In the Grateful Dead's school of Lone Ranger philanthropy, fat checks are the silver bullets.

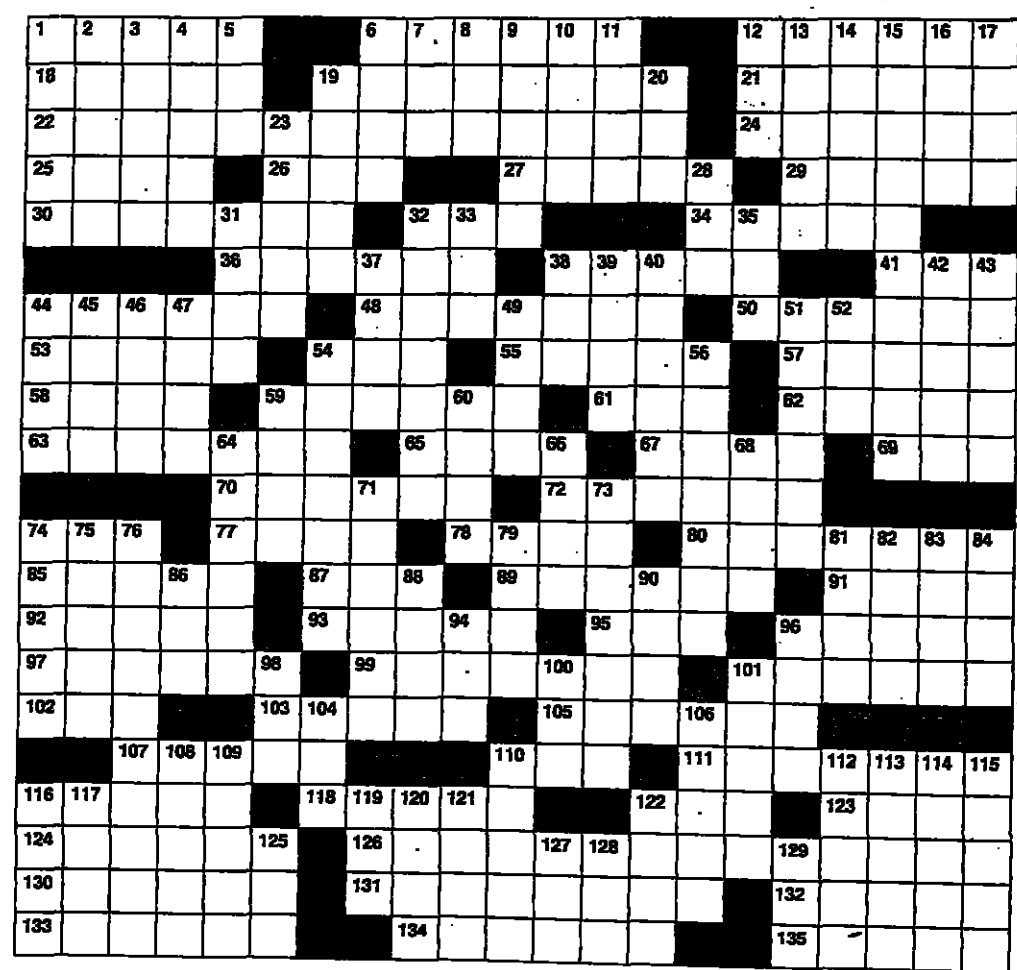
monks whom Mr. Hart helped bring to America — felt the presence of "trapped souls" as they passed the prison in a van. "They wanted to go right in, but we told them that would be a little difficult," Mr. Hart says. When the monks later performed at San Quentin, he heard the prison's gospel choir and "was blown away."

"Here was this flower blossoming in this poison garden," he says. They began rehearsing during the same week that Robert Alton Harris became the first man in 25 years to be executed in California's gas chamber. "The air was thick," Mr. Hart recalls. "It was bristling with lightning. It was on fire." And then something amazing happened. "The

ACROSS

- 1 One who pitches
- 6 Dickens's Defarge
- 12 Like every other book page
- 18 Break off
- 19 Kind of insurance program
- 21 Makeshift abode
- 22 What egotists want to be
- 24 "No"
- 25 Pennsylvania city
- 26 Not his or hers
- 27 "— Dream" ("Lohengrin" soliloquy)
- 29 Impenetrable
- 30 Tooth layer
- 32 Kind of sack
- 34 "Steppenwolf" author
- 36 Thinness
- 38 Yawned
- 41 Hero follower
- 44 Worldwide
- 48 Actors' agents
- 50 Tibetan mountain people
- 53 Site of ancient Sheba
- 54 Blue expanse in France
- 55 False handle
- 57 To have, in Le Havre
- 58 "Buddenbrooks" author
- 59 Comic's necessity
- 61 Map abbr.
- 62 Fran Drescher TV role
- 63 These are hardly modern art
- 65 Bottom of the barrel
- 67 Hodgepodge
- 69 Protected grp. of the 60's
- 70 Kind of camera
- 72 Windsor, e.g.
- 74 Diane to Woody, often
- 77 Newswoman Magnus
- 78 Alexander or Peter
- 80 "Liberty" locale
- 85 Bean, for one
- 87 Stinker
- 89 Absolutely pristine
- 91 Settled, as a deal
- 92 Idi Amin, e.g.
- 93 Corrigendum
- 95 Actor Chaney
- 96 Brazilian state
- 97 Fusilli and ziti
- 99 Confounds
- 101 Kind of charge
- 102 Tolkien forest giant
- 103 Preference
- 105 Novelist Allende
- 107 O.K.
- 110 Hospital workers, for short
- 111 Recovers
- 116 Snail's trail
- 118 Grounds
- 122 Bluster
- 123 Peace Nobelist
- Myrdal

BY NANCY NICHOLSON JOLINE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ



- 124 One in a pool, perhaps
- 126 Big Apple landmark, informally
- 130 1969 Indy winner
- 131 Places for studs
- 132 Dairy Queen order
- 133 Serves with sauce?
- 134 Nonexperts
- 135 Wine-drinking occasion
- DOWN
- 1 Heightened
- 2 Name in lawn equipment
- 3 Cheech of Cheech and Chong
- 4 Advantage
- 5 Classic opening
- 6 Sports team since 1962
- 7 Drink made from a packet
- 8 Racket
- 9 Not genuine
- 10 Knightwear?
- 11 Piccadilly Circus statue
- 12 Well-worn
- 13 Mr. of film
- 14 Folketing assemblies
- 15 Niblicks
- 16 Olympic marks
- 17 Charity
- 19 Have significance
- 20 Bambi's aunt
- 23 Newspaper edition
- 28 "— Bop" (1984 hit)
- 31 Tabriz locale
- 32 More than clean
- 33 Novelist Rand
- 35 Publisher's staff, for short
- 37 Gossip bit
- 38 Hair-care article
- 39 Lover of Apollo
- 40 Job follower
- 42 Interpretations
- 43 St. — River (Superior-Huron link)
- 44 Jock's favorite school time
- 45 Spring
- 46 Former Dodge model
- 47 Part of N.B.
- 49 Proportion
- 51 Grimm fellow
- 52 "The Loco-Motion" singer Little
- 54 Failed intention
- 56 Fancy headgear
- 59 Began, with "off"
- 60 Contiguous
- 64 Actor Richard
- 66 Electronic reading
- 68 Eased gently
- 71 Ascertain
- 73 Unaffected
- 74 Two-door
- 75 Club newsletter
- 76 Old Glory
- 79 Excess
- 81 Medicine container
- 82 Sonar blip
- 83 Curb
- 84 Merchandising event
- 86 Horse's bit
- 88 Pompano event
- 90 Sub —
- 94 Murder —
- 96 Campanile feature
- 98 Véronique, e.g.: Abbr.
- 100 Zola's "The — of Father Mourret"
- 101 Luau
- 104 Rainbow, for one
- 106 Joint Chiefs, e.g.
- 108 Skips
- 109 "Beau —"
- 110 Of late
- 112 Shop fixture
- 113 Ancient yarn
- 114 Call up
- 115 Less cracked
- 116 Spectators' spots
- 117 Vega's constellation
- 119 Antiquate
- 120 — Mountains
- 121 First name on the Supreme Court
- 122 Kind of plaid
- 125 Third word of "America"
- 127 CD —
- 128 Actor Vigoda
- 129 Clod

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LASSO ANES PTAS ADAM
 USAIR LIVE OREST MULE
 CARLEINER PETERFONDA
 ENG TEXRITTER ELUDER
 SIMAT AEG CGL EGO EST
 ISYLE FRANKSINATRA
 VISAS FILES SEIN GRAY
 ASHY NACAR STD BARY
 RAJAB ISNT DUTHERER
 POT ELLISNARSALIS HAE
 UNVARIED WHOL LETHY
 TEER IGN KEANS ABBA
 SARI DREI LEDGE TREES
 LLOYDBRIDGES ISLES
 MAC ONE DEL ESS CHANT
 ELOHIS EHAL USAF
 TONYCOURTS HUGHNEFNER
 ESSEL ROUSE ARGO LUTES
 DEAR ROSE ROSS IRENE

الشيء هو 135

Much ado about hairdos: She makes stars shine in wigs of human hair

DAVID WHARTON
BURBANK, California

RENATE Leuschner handles hair the way a grocer handles fresh produce, the way a haberdasher fingers Italian silk. Each time her supplier receives a new shipment of human hair, in cropped bundles, she hurries down to pick through the lot.

"The best hair comes from poor countries where the women still wear it long and will sell it," Leuschner says. "These women get paid almost nothing."

Some strands are too thick and difficult to weave. Dark hair must be chemically treated, bleached and dyed, making it stiff.

Only fine brown and blond locks from Eastern Europe will do.

This stock ends up, sorted by length and color, in clear plastic containers that line the shelves of Leuschner's Burbank studio. And this is where well-known actors come when they need a wig to make them look curly, sexy or prim, like they were born on a different continent or in a different era.

In this tiny workshop - down the driveway, through the backyard and above a three-car garage - Hollywood's fantasies are reduced to the stuff of their facades.

Sharon Stone amounts to nothing more than a pile of brown and blond bundles.

Robin Williams is a dummy's head, carefully measured, made of gray cloth and featureless. "And big," Leuschner says. "Robin, even for a man, has a big head."

Theater and wigs share a long history. Greek characters were marked by the color of their coiffure: black for the tyrant, blond for the hero, and red for the comic servant.

Modern actors don wigs to protect their natural hair from stage lights and to avoid the damage of continual cutting, styling and coloring with each new role.

The hairpieces they purchase from Leuschner are custom-fitted and hand-sewn, strand by strand, at a price of \$3,000.

ON A RECENT morning, the wig-maker and her two young assistants, Natascha and Hildegard, hurried to finish an order of seven wigs for a fashion show.

The young women sewed, while their mentor brushed a completed piece. There was very little talk, all of it in thick accents. Chopin played insistently from a stereo in the corner.

Scissors and combs lay scattered about, along with gray head forms. In addition to the Williams facsimile, used for his *Mrs. Doubtfire* curls, there were faceless likenesses of Bette Midler, Nicole Kidman and Tom Cruise, who needed a wig for *Interview With a Vampire*. Demi Moore was there - in form - too.

"Tiny head," Leuschner says. "You can hardly mistake her for anyone else."

The names of actors mark many of the containers on the shelves: Ann-Margret, Melanie Griffith, Carol Burnett. Other containers are noted by color: "Light blond to medium light blond."

Each wig Leuschner makes begins with a fitting session, during which she measures the actor's head and takes note of his or her facial features.

Perfectly even hairlines are good. Wide foreheads are bad. Oval faces, yes. Round faces, no. Cher, it seems, was put on this earth to wear a wig.

Next comes a form-fitting lace cap, the edges of which can be blended into skin with makeup. Hair is sewn into this cap in much the same way a rug is hooked, one strand at a time in front and several at a time in back.

To look real, a wig must include strands of various shades, and the roots must be darker than the ends.

A brown wig, for example, will contain a quantity of brown hair as a base, with darker and lighter strands to provide the highlights. But before the sewing begins, a sample of the hair must be screen-tested.

BRIGHT LIGHTS and camera filters can alter hue. When Bette Midler was cast as a witch in the 1993 film *Hocus Pocus*, she ordered a red wig from Leuschner.

Midler's scenes were shot in dim lighting to simulate night and a truly red wig would have shown up purple on film. Renate used strands that were dyed fire-engine red and orange.

Once the color is perfected, the hair is sewn onto its lace cap.

This can take a week or more, and is often done by the assistants. "I like hair," says Hildegard.

Then Leuschner must return to the movie set to fine-tune the styling. For *Mrs. Doubtfire*, this required numerous visits.

"We had to adjust certain things to make him look feminine and not like a drag queen," she



Cher has the perfect face for a wig, according to Hollywood wig-maker Renate Leuschner. The actress/singer has ordered more than 100 (including ones she wore on 'The Sonny and Cher Comedy Hour') from Leuschner over the span of her career. (AP)

says. "Honestly, it wasn't easy." Trained as a stylist in her native Germany, Leuschner came to Hollywood and grabbed the only job she could find, in a wig shop. In 1972, she was hired to work on *The Sonny and Cher Comedy Hour* which was a wig-maker's dream.

"I've made 100, maybe 120 wigs for Cher over the years," Leuschner says.

"She has always been my major client. And when I was doing that show, everyone wanted to look like Cher, so that's how my business got started."

'Playing' the stock exchange - and toying with the public

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the District Court of Jerusalem, before Judge Miriam Naor, in the matter of the State of Israel versus Bank Leumi L'Yisrael Ltd., and others (Cr.C. 524/90).

THE defendants - Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Bank Discount, the IDB Company associated with Bank Discount, the United Mizrahi Bank and executive personnel associated with these bodies - were charged in the Jerusalem District Court with offenses leading to the collapse of bank shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on October 6, 1983.

Judge Naor dealt first in her judgment with the facts upon which the charges were based.

The share prices on the stock exchange were normally determined by the supply and demand of the public. However, even prior to the period covered by the indictment (January 1, 1980, to October 6, 1983) the defendant banks had conceived a new technique to influence the prices of their shares.

Their system was to give instructions, almost on a daily basis, to representatives of subsidiary companies, to purchase their shares on the exchange.

The result was that a new kind of share was created, the value of which depended not only on public supply and demand, but also on the instructions given by the banks behind the scenes.

It was conceded that the above

system was unique. It was quite unknown in banking circles anywhere else and had never been tried before.

The banks thus succeeded, as a general rule, to maintain the high prices of their shares. They could compete with other shares such as debentures linked to the index or with the dollar, and they even competed among themselves. The continual success of the shares also assisted the banks in their other activities, and encouraged investors to participate in new share issues.

As time went by the banks began to realize that the system they had devised would inevitably lead to a collapse of the shares on the exchange.

The banks were continually spending money on the purchase of their own shares (albeit indirectly through subsidiaries), and they would eventually - as indeed happened - accumulate vast stocks of shares. Sooner or later their regulation of the exchange would have to stop, and the value of the shares would again be determined by the market.

They would then be unable to sell their shares at the artificial inflated price they paid, and their own resources - based on their true value - would be insufficient to meet the public's demand to retrieve its losses.

THE BANKS accumulated vast amounts of their own shares during the period immediately preceding the collapse. The inevitable result was that, at the very time they needed their own independent capital to meet the demands made upon them, they had

"invested" in the shares they had bought.

The banks did their best throughout the relevant period to conceal the shares' "regulation" and its inevitable result; their reports and prospectuses hardly mentioned this activity. They also went very much further and took active steps to present a positive image of their shares.

Judge Naor stressed in this context the vital part played by the advisers in individual branches of the banks.

She did not accuse them of dishonesty, but she emphasized the deliberate policy of the directors of feeding them with false information as to the shares' positive features to pass on to the banks' customers.

She had no doubt that this policy of giving the shares "a positive image" played a major role in advancing sales of the shares.

Judge Naor noted that the "lender of last resort," the Bank of Israel, had consistently opposed the shares regulation. In reviewing the contacts between the minister of finance and Treasury officials, and the banks, she held that there had been no clear request to the banks either to continue the regulation or to stop it.

There had also been no clear undertaking to bear the losses that would follow a share collapse on the exchange, although the Treasury had hinted that such support would be forthcoming.

She also mentioned the refusal of the attorney-general to prosecute the defendants, and the Supreme Court's judgment overruling that decision (see Ganor's case [H.C.935/89], *The Jerusalem Post*

Law Reports, page 143).

Judge Naor then dealt in her judgment with the different counts in the indictment as they related to each of the defendants. She noted that the banks had not been charged with dealing in their own shares in contravention of section 139 of the Companies Ordinance (New Version) of 1983.

The first count was based on section 14B(a) of the Banking Ordinance as amended in Amendment No. 9 of 1969, and section 424(1) of the Penal Law of 1977.

These relate to the offense of the director or manager of a bank, or director, manager, or other employee of a body corporate, who knowingly transacts the business of the bank, or does anything in respect of the business or property of the body corporate, which impairs its ability to meet its obligations.

Judge Naor held that the above provisions were necessary to preserve the solvency of the bank or corporate body. She dismissed the prosecution's submission that any act reducing the body's capital was an offense. On the other hand it was not necessary to prove its actual inability to meet its obligations.

Any act which, actually or potentially, reduced its margins of solvency in the circumstances constituted an offense.

The defendants had submitted there was no real risk of loss to the public following a share collapse "since the banks needed the state, and the state needed the banks." The state would never permit the public to suffer the loss involved at the expense of the banks.

This argument was specious

since it would confer a kind of "immunity" on offenders. There were many ways the state could help the public without helping the banks.

Moreover, the contention was legally unsound, since the offense was completed as soon as the act "impairing the bank's ability to meet its obligations" had been committed. The ultimate result was irrelevant.

After a critical examination of the facts, and particularly the banks' calculated steps to misrepresent the true situation - in some respects by their silence, and in others by their deliberate false representations - Judge Naor found the first charge proved against those responsible as defined in the above sections.

THE SECOND charge was preferred under section 415 of the Penal Law relating to obtaining a thing by deceit under aggravating circumstances, section 54(a)(1) of the Securities Law of 1968 relating to fraud in acquiring and selling securities, and section 3 of the Banking (Service to Customers) Law of 1981 relating to misleading a customer.

In this regard Judge Naor agreed with defense counsel that section 415 of the Penal Law, as distinguished from section 440, did not cover deceiving a number of unidentified victims.

She would, therefore, convict those responsible only in respect of victims who had been identified in a schedule to the indictment.

She also considered in this context the difference between a bank and an ordinary businessman in disclosing his business difficulties.

An ordinary person was not obliged to disclose his position to his customers unless he was asked, in which case he was bound to reply truthfully. A bank, however, was under a heavier obligation towards its customers.

She also dealt with an argument of prescription (limitation of actions) in regard to some defendants.

The third count related to section 423 of the Penal Law which creates the offense by an officer of a corporate body who, with intent to deceive, makes a false entry in a document, or refrains from making an entry which he is duty bound to make.

Judge Naor dealt in considerable detail with the place of professional directives in the context of section 423.

She pointed out that a false entry is not an offense in the absence of "intent to deceive." Moreover, an entry which conforms with professional requirements may still be false within the meaning of the section.

She then cited regulation 3 of the Securities (Drawing Up Financial Reports) Regulations of 1969, regulations 11, 12, 13 and 17 of the Accountants (Methods of Functioning) Regulations of 1973, regulation 1 of the Accountants (Conduct Unbecoming the Dignity of the Profession) Regulations of 1965, and Directive 3 of the Controller of Banks Directives.

The requirement of the "double standard" - compliance both with professional standards and the demand that a report should not mislead - had also been recognized in American precedents.

Judge Naor then gave examples

of factors which could operate against the complete truth of a report despite its compliance with professional standards.

She also held that all the reports before the court failed to reflect the complete situation of the banks; indeed they had to be amended so as not to mislead and to conform with the double standard required.

The defendants relied strongly. Judge Naor continued, on the attitude of the authorities - the Securities Authority and the Banks Controller - in support of their submission that they had no intention to deceive.

They argued that all the relevant information was disclosed, but no demands were made to change the situation.

She agreed - and the prosecution had not disputed - that the authorities did not act as they should have done in the light of the wealth of information in their hands. However, the defendants were not accused of deceiving the authorities but the public who used the prospectuses and the reports.

The defendants had also made some additional submissions such as that the prosecution was not just. However, that aspect had been finally disposed of by the Supreme Court in Ganor's case (supra).

In the result two of the defendants were acquitted, and the remainder were convicted for the respective crimes in which their participation had been sufficiently proved.

The verdict was announced on February 16, and the defendants were sentenced on April 10.

Saving the reef

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

PEOPLE listen when they hear that the koala bears, monkeys and lemurs of the rainforests are endangered. But the mollusks, sea slugs and other sometimes slimy inhabitants of the sea do not get the same attention.

According to recent calculations, however, coral reefs may well rival the rainforests in their biodiversity. Rainforests, covering 2.3 percent of the globe, are home to some 900,000 species of plants and animals. This is 64% of all species on earth. Coral reefs and shallow coastal waters cover only 0.1% of the earth's surface, but are believed to harbor about 423,000 species.

These estimates are tentative because only a small percentage of reef-living organisms have been identified so far. Countless species live deep in burrows within the reef, seldom emerging from their protective environment.

Since these sea organisms form the basis of the food chain for everything else, ecologically their importance cannot be exaggerated.

It is not hard to identify a sea anemone, a spectacular coral deposit or the flamboyant fish species on the reef. But none of these species could exist without the contribution of the sometimes almost microscopic creatures that contribute to the zooplankton, known as "the soup of life."

Moreover, these marine organisms should not be ruled out as a source of cures for diseases in humans and animals. The subject has yet to be explored. As in the rainforests, the species of the reef are disappearing even before we can catalog them, much less examine their potential.

Coral reefs are one of the most threatened ecosystems on the planet. Some biologists claim they are the most threatened. The cause of the peril lies in human activities that destroy their fragile balance. This includes overfishing and destructive fishing, such as dynamiting and poisoning, and the widening of harbors and inlets.

Even activities that take place far inland can destroy a coral reef. Bad agricultural practices and the clearing of forested hillsides lead to excessive erosion, which deposits layers of silt that suffocate a reef. Run-off water from farmlands which is rich in pesticides, herbicides and nitrate-rich effluents from cattle barns and other animal facilities reaches the sea and kills the life forms of the reef. Human-produced sewage and industrial waste also wreak havoc on this delicate ecosystem.

We have a magnificent coral reef but are not doing enough to protect it. Recent activities of the Environment Ministry and the Union for Environmental Defense show progress, but each of us must help. We can do this by keeping beaches clean, not contributing to underwater litter, refraining from harming corals and reef dwellers and by supporting laws aimed at protecting the reef.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1994

Court rejects Bezek's petition against new general license

THE High Court of Justice yesterday upheld the Communications Ministry's new general license that will restrict Bezek's monopoly.

In rejecting Bezek's petition against the ministry's decision, Deputy Court President Aharon Barak and Justices Gavriel Bach and Tova Strassburg-Cohen required the company to pay NIS 20,000 in court costs and said they would explain their ruling in writing at a later date.

Bezek's board of directors will meet soon to discuss the ruling and its implications on the company's activities.

Bezek's lawyer, Amnon Gol-

denberg, argued that when Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni signed the new license a few months ago, she "violated an existing contract between Bezek and the authorities."

Bezek claimed the new license, which gives Bezek a monopoly only in telecommunications infrastructure, will cost NIS 500 million over the next five years and threaten its financial stability.

Implementation of the license has been frozen for a few months as both sides waited for the court's ruling.

JUDY SIEGEL

Now Aloni can open up more telecommunications services to competitors.

Ministry spokesman Gustavo Treiber said the ruling should open a new page in relations between the ministry and Bezek.

Aloni intends to meet this week with union representatives and management to discuss the implementation of the new license.

Treiber added that Bezek is still "a leading telecommunications company" and he hoped it would remain so.

Shlomo Kfir, head of the Bezek

union, said the workers "intentionally had nothing to do with management's appeal," even though they too oppose the new license.

Kfir explained that keeping out of the court struggle has left open their option of sanctions.

He predicted that "thousands" of Bezek workers would have to leave the company as a result of the new license, and hoped all of them would be able to leave voluntarily, attracted by generous early-pension benefits.

Kfir was pleased that Aloni was ready to meet with union representatives so quickly.

'Fee collection workers deserve severance pay'

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

OUTGOING Histadrut Secretary-General Haim Haberfeld yesterday demanded severance pay for the Histadrut's collection department workers, who will be laid off once the National Health Insurance Law goes into effect.

Once the law is implemented, the National Insurance Institute will collect the health fees, making most of these workers unnecessary.

Speaking at the Histadrut's ex-

ecutive bureau meeting, Haberfeld said he discussed the issue with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last week, who agreed "when I said these workers should be treated as though their plant has closed down, and therefore deserve severance fees."

Haberfeld said only 50 of the collection department's 500 workers would find alternative posts at

Histadrut headquarters, and said he doubted any would be employed by the NIL as promised by MK Amir Peretz.

Haberfeld asked the finance, labor and health ministers to help finance the severance fees, which will be given only workers employed for over 10 years.

A special committee has been appointed to find solutions for the workers and should present its recommendations soon.

Harish: Nitzani should quit if he can't sell ICL

JOSE ROSENFELD

INDUSTRY and Trade Minister Micha Harish yesterday said that if Government Companies Authority director Yossi Nitzani is unable to sell 15 percent of Israel Chemicals (ICL) abroad, he should resign.

The comment followed a report published yesterday in *Ma'ariv* that US investment banks refused last week to get involved in finding buyers for 15% of ICL shares, because they were concerned about government interference in the managing of the company.

In particular, the banks mentioned Harish's campaign to move the company's headquarters to Beersheba.

According to the report, the banks said it was impossible to sell shares in the US as long as the government controls 60% of the firm's shares and the Government Companies Law gives ministers the right to interfere with the running of such companies.

Harish, who was in the US last week, said he met with Nitzani and ICL chairman Victor Medina, who told him discussions with the investment banks were going well.

"If Nitzani is unable to sell the shares, he should go," Harish said. "I am ready to take the responsibility for selling the shares on myself."

He said investors are not scared away from the government, especially since they know they need to work with it.

The government holds a golden share and must pass the Dead Sea Law to establish the Dead Sea Works concession.

Nitzani was on vacation and unavailable for comment, the Treasury reported.

Blatant cheap populism

COMMENT

NEIL COHEN

YITZHAK Rabin's attack on the social lobby for "cheap populism" was rich, given that in the same speech Friday he said stock market profits would not be taxed as long as he remained prime minister. A more blatant example of cheap populism does not readily come to mind. Consider the following:

A bunch of guys I know, immigrants from the US, set up a company to develop some innovative software they had dreamed up. They put in some of their own money and worked very hard. While the company was growing nicely, their resources were always being outrun by their need for cash. So they found a group of investors who put \$450,000 into the company to help finance continued research and development and early marketing efforts.

The investment was totally illiquid, and there was a good statistical chance that within a year the money would have run out and the investment proven worthless. Pretty risky stuff.

Happily, things have gone fairly well. A substantial foreign investor has come on board with

big bucks and the company stands a good chance of succeeding and making all concerned quite a lot of money. Oh, by the way, a year ago the company employed seven people. It now employs 60.

Now, under current tax legislation, the guys who started the company will have to hold their shares for five years after the company goes public on a stock exchange to be exempt from paying tax on their gains. The same goes for the investors. Everyone has taken large risks and most involved have invested a great deal of time and effort.

By contrast, a speculator who buys shares one day on the back of some stock market rumor and sells them the next day is exempt from taxes.

Certainly, efficient capital markets are important to economic growth. But diverting capital and effort toward speculation and away from enterprise makes a mockery of any economic principle I have ever heard of.

If Mr. Rabin or one of the hotshots at the Treasury can give a coherent explanation of why this isn't the cheapest populism possible, this column is always open to them.

Bank profits rise from markets, fall from regular activities last two years

JOSE ROSENFELD

BANK profits from regular banking activities have been dropping, while profits from capital markets and the stock market rose significantly in the past two years, the Bank of Israel reported yesterday.

The central bank said the change increases instability in the banks' sources of profit, due to the markets' fluctuations.

The report states that profits from regular banking activities fell from 74 percent in 1989 to 57% last year.

By contrast, profits from customers' securities transactions, underwriting and distributing issues, and management fees from provident and mutual funds more than doubled to 18.5% last year from 9% in 1989.

The reform and liberalization of the capital and money markets that began in the mid-1980s have reduced government intervention and increased competition in the banking sector, while opening the banks to greater risks.

However, the reform itself - by helping lower inflation, reducing interest rates and their variability, and stabilizing exchange rate fluctuations - has helped to reduce the banks' exposure.

The banks' government-related activities, including with the central bank, dropped from 70% in 1985 to approximately 43% last year.

In recent years, the banks have

significantly expanded their involvement with new financial instruments, including options and futures, which grew from \$150 million in 1989 to \$1.2 billion last year.

While these instruments introduce new risks, they also allow the banks to hedge against such risks.

The report states that market liberalization and the proliferation of new financial instruments have not made the banks more risky.

Instead, they have increased their exposure potential.

As a result, the banks' main responsibility is the overall management of the risks.

Moreover, with the loosening of



Supervisor of Banks Ze'ev Ables. (Tav Or)

banking restrictions, greater amounts of cash became available to the banks, making them better able to absorb losses.

Supervisor of Banks Ze'ev Ables will hold a press conference soon to review last year's banking activities.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

China, Egypt award licensing to IAL: The Israel Aircraft Industries aircraft inspection division has recently been licensed by the civilian aviation authorities of both China and Egypt. IAL said it can now enter all areas of Chinese civilian aviation, including maintenance, renovation, upgrading, and professional retraining. The company said the Egyptian Aviation Authority's recognition is an important political breakthrough.

Cvalim to buy 25.9% of Trans Security and Technology: Cvalim Electric Wire & Cable Co., which is controlled by businessman Yuli Ofer, has signed an agreement to purchase 25.9 percent of Trans Security and Technology for \$750,000. The deal was signed at the end of last week with the company's three owners. Trans is controlled by Ampa Investments, a member of the Ampa group; Inter-Gama, an investment company which is part of Shoul Eisenberg's Israel Corp.; and Uri Elizai, Trans managing director. Following the issue of shares to Cvalim, Ampa and Inter-Gama each control 27.4% of Trans, while Elizai owns the remaining 19.2% of the shares.

Industrial Development Bank said in talks to sell Dimona Textile: Industrial Development Bank, the owners of Dimona Textile, is negotiating the sale of the company to a group of investors, sources close to the textile firm said yesterday. Industrial Development Bank acquired Dimona Textile's shares in 1989 when the company was suffering from financial problems. A Dimona Textile spokesman refused to comment on the report.

Scitex stock rises \$1 on NASDAQ: Scitex stock rose \$1 to \$16.5 on the NASDAQ market on Friday following the news that the company's controlling investors announced they intend to increase their holdings in the company by two million shares, of which some 50 percent will go to International Paper.

Petition to fire Harish aide: Two lawyers yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice demanding that Shmuel Frenkel, head of the Epsilon investment company and a special assistant to Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish, be fired.

Attorneys Avi Goldhammer and Amal Hamis based their petition on the fact that both the Civil Service Commission and the state comptroller had found that Frenkel's appointment created a conflict of interest.

Central bank to decide July's monetary program today: The Bank of Israel is scheduled today to decide next month's monetary program, including interest rates. Last month, the central bank increased interest rates twice, by half a percentage point each time, bringing the rate on the daily tender to commercial banks to 11.5%.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (26.6.94)				
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	3.875	4.250	4.875	
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	3.500	3.875	4.500	
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.000	4.500	4.125	
Swiss franc (CHF 200,000)	3.125	3.250	3.500	
Yen (10 million yen)	0.600	0.625	0.675	

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (24.6.94)				
Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Rep. Rates
U.S. dollar	2.3400	3.3800	—	3.3600
German mark	1.8825	3.0665	2.97	3.0440
French franc	4.8882	4.7524	1.86	1.9130
Japanese yen (100)	0.5547	0.5825	0.54	0.5715
Dutch florin	1.8828	3.5694	2.96	3.0390
Swiss franc	2.2676	4.4028	2.22	2.2420
Swedish krona	0.3955	0.4011	0.39	0.4010
Norwegian krona	0.4837	0.4905	0.48	0.4835
Danish krone	0.5718	0.5798	0.56	0.5680
Australian dollar	2.2160	2.2058	2.14	2.1921
S. African rand	0.8389	0.8607	0.86	0.8680
Belgian franc (10)	0.2518	0.2548	0.25	0.2510
Austrian schilling (10)	2.6828	2.7267	1.88	1.98
Italian lira (1000)	1.5251	1.5623	1.25	1.2782
Japanese yen (1000)	—	—	1.25	1.2582
Egyptian pound	—	—	4.25	4.51
ECU	3.6343	3.6557	0.87	0.874
Irish punt	4.5892	4.6842	4.49	4.5895
Spanish peseta (100)	2.2544	2.2248	2.23	2.2679

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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Key Representative Rates

US dollar	NIS 3.0440	---	%
Sterling	NIS 4.7115	---	%
Mark	NIS 1.9130	---	%

Amman stock market falls for tenth straight week

AMMAN (AP) — Share prices on the Amman stock market dropped for the tenth straight week, reflecting uncertainties over the economic dimensions of the peace process, brokers said over the weekend.

Figures released by the Amman Financial Market showed that the general share price index based on 49 major companies slipped 1.6 points, or 1.1 percent, to 149 points during the week.

It was 150.6 points last week. Turnover was 8.3 million dinars (NIS 36.3 million), about a 62.7% increase over the previous week's 5.1 million dinars (NIS 22.1m.). But that is still far less than the year's weekly record of 21 million dinars (NIS 91m.) registered in March.

"Jordanians are hesitant to invest their money in the market while uncertainties still prevail in the Middle East peace process," said one broker, who cannot be named under standing market guidelines.

Another said he expected prices to continue to fall "unless there are clear signs of a strong Jordanian role in the Palestinian economy during the self-rule period."

He was referring to lingering differences between Jordan and the PLO over an economic cooperation agreement they signed January 7.

The accord gave Jordan a strong say in the monetary and banking affairs of the Palestinians in the territories, but a subsequent Israel-PLO agreement signed in Paris in April limited the Palestinian options of dealing with the kingdom.

Since then, Amman and the PLO have not been able to conclude an accord on the modalities of the January agreement, which had boosted stocks of Jordanian companies seen poised to gain from activities in the occupied territories.

The industrial stock index dropped 0.7%, the services sector by 4.3% and commercial bank stock by 1%. Insurance stock increased by 0.4%.

LAJ: David Ben-Zion

Copper ends upbeat week slightly lower

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

NEW YORK and London copper markets ended slightly lower on Friday after an upbeat week which saw prices surge on Thursday to their highest point in over 23 months.

The active July contract temporarily reached \$1.440 per pound, an increase of almost 10 percent since the beginning of June. Traders said the steep rise was due to demand in the US outstripping supply by record levels.

According to industry sources, the US used almost 916,000 metric tons in the first four months of the year, a rise of 17% over the same period last year.

However, local copper production was almost 200,000 tons short, which has caused copper consumers to dramatically increase import quotas. This in turn has led to a significant decrease in the world's stocks of this important raw material.

Warehouse copper stocks in London have now consistently declined for over a year and are down about 40% this year. Experts said Europe's slow emergence from its recession also put further pressure on stocks, as large consumers of copper — such as the electrical and building industries — have been aggressively purchasing.

Friday saw copper settling weaker amid some weekend profit-taking, with July losing 1.30 to 111.75 cents. Dealers said there was nervousness about the tumult of the dollar, lower bond and stock prices and the general financial instability affecting copper and the other industrial metals.

Other analysts said copper dropped in line with London, which fell due to slight disappointment over a smaller than expected LME fall in stocks.

However, the mood was still positive, as prices held up well. The general feeling in the market is that copper will continue performing well in the coming weeks. Gold ended higher after a week in which it was driven by swings in the dollar. The active August contract ended the session at \$392.50 an ounce. Most dealers agree that a positive sign was gold's ability to hold above \$390 in recent sell-offs, and its support at this level.

Predictions are that weakness in the dollar and stocks will likely take gold higher in the near term. Courtesy, Allen Schwartz, Commodities Trading, Ltd.

Effort fails to boost dollar's sinking value

WASHINGTON — For the second time in as many months, the United States led a coordinated effort by nations around the world to buy billions of dollars, but the campaign failed to shore up the value of the US currency.

Troubled by America's rising trade deficit and enticed by increasingly favorable rates of return offered on investments abroad, global investors sent the dollar tumbling Friday to 1.5865 German marks, its lowest level in more than a year against the German mark, and to 100.45 yen, near its postwar low against the Japanese yen.

The dollar's decline triggered a broad sell-off in US stocks and bonds and heightened expectations that the Federal Reserve will vote to raise short-term interest rates for the fifth time this year at the next meeting of its policy-making panel, the Federal Open Market Committee, on July 5-6 in an effort to make the return on investments in the US more attractive than those in other countries.

The dollar's fall also indicates that financial markets have little faith in President Bill Clinton's promise to keep the dollar strong. Traders and economists on Wall Street dismissed Friday's effort as ineffectual and poorly executed, and many lambasted the administration for its failure to take more decisive action.

"I voted for President Clinton and I'm a defender of this administration, but I'm being clobbered every time I turn around by people who complain about [Clinton's] incompetence" in dealing with the markets, said an angry Scott Pardee, chairman of Yamaichi International (America) Inc. "I've been through this now too many times."

The rescue effort was "halfhearted and poorly timed," said Lehman Brothers economist Allen Sinai, who predicted that in the days ahead "the markets will relentlessly attack the dollar."

Chemical Securities economist Charles Leiberman pronounced the effort "a disaster."

Most economists say that coordinated dollar-buying by major

governments cannot ultimately succeed in influencing markets unless it is backed up by changes in interest rates as well.

When the US led a similar intervention to support the dollar May 4, it managed to strengthen the currency for weeks.

This time, however, the effect was fleeting: the dollar reversed course for little more than an hour before resuming its fall against both the yen and the mark.

The dollar's persistent weakness could lead to rising prices in the US, economists said.

The weak dollar puts pressure on Japanese automakers, for instance, to raise prices because the dollars they get for selling a Japanese-made car in the US are now worth less. Higher prices in imported cars, in turn, would create a strong temptation for US car manufacturers, already struggling to meet demand for their most popular models, to raise their prices, too.

On Capitol Hill, Republicans used the dollar's weakness to try to score political points. The currency's recent fall amounts to "a global vote of no confidence" in the administration, said Sen. Pete Domenici, the Senate budget committee's ranking Republican.

Administration officials said such criticisms were unfair.

"The dollar's modest fall over the last several months is no more a referendum on this president's economic policy than were the declines of more than 10 percent over several intervals during the previous administration a referendum on the Bush administration's policies," said a senior administration official.

Since interest rates began rising at the beginning of this year, Clinton has had difficulty concealing his sense of frustration with market forces, for which he seems to lack the sort of intuitive understanding he has for domestic politics.

Friday, Clinton called the dollar's drop "puzzling," saying that it ran counter to the health of the economy.

(The Washington Post)

Developers in Netanya project plan \$86 million investment

REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

DEVELOPERS of the Poleg Industrial Park C 2000 in Netanya plan to invest a total of \$86 million in the park.

So far, they have invested \$56m. in developing 50,000 square meters and soon plan to invest an additional \$30m. in construction of another 24,000 sq.m., which will be ready for occupancy in 1996.

C Holdings is developing the park in partnership with Ayalo Investments and Habas Development.

The developers announced they have rented approximately 60 percent of the available space to 32 companies, including Ganot Electronics, WSI and KI Electronics.

Sources close to the developers reported Scitex has rented two buildings containing 6,000 sq.m. of industrial space.

The Israel Land Development Authority board of directors, headed by Housing Minister Binjamin Ben-Eliezer, has approved allocation of land for construction of about 4,000 housing units.

The allocation of the plots was approved after the construction plans received city construction permits.

Ben-Eliezer said approval of the plots remains subject to contractors obtaining guarantees to carry out construction on a shortened timetable.

The following transactions were approved. Nahariya, 1,460 housing units; Shomron, 963 units; Kiryat Akron, 508 units; Beit Dagan, 366; Ein Tzurim, 300 units and Rishon LeZion, 12 units.

The authority also approved construction in the following moshavim: Beit Nechemiah, 366 units and Stulim, 48 units.

The board also approved 100 dunams for construction of commercial and industrial buildings. Four of the transactions, on 80 dunams, are in Kfar Sava and two other transactions in Petah Tikva.

Housing and Development has started to sell apartments available in a new building in Netanya's Givat Poleg.

The six-floor building includes 10 apartments. The company is offering for sale four-room apartments, on 129 sq.m., at approximately \$167,500, and five-room duplex apartments, on 144 sq.m., at about \$246,000.

Prices include VAT, development and private parking. Occupancy is scheduled for mid-1995. Avraham Rubinstein has published a tender for construction of two new buildings in the framework of the housing development it is constructing in the new Ramat Aviv neighborhood.

The buildings will be constructed at a total investment of about NIS 20m. Each of the two buildings will include 21 apartments.

El-Rey, a construction company based in the capital, filed a suit at Jerusalem District Court last week against Oz Investment, a public company engaged in various investments in industry and land.

The suit, for NIS 3m., is also against several investment advisers from the Tel Aviv-based Yosef Fister firm.

The suit claims the firm persuaded Bank Adamim not to grant it a NIS 6m. loan and then encouraged the firm to obtain financing from Oz Investments under relatively bad and illegal conditions.

Housing and Development, in partnership with Wolfson Clor Mayer, plans to construct eight stepped buildings in Jerusalem's Ramat Shalom neighborhood.

The development will consist of 106 apartments and a small commercial center, including three shops. The companies recently started development and infrastructure work.

The first building will include 15 apartments of four, five and six rooms. The four-room apartments will vary in size from 98 sq.m. to 107 sq.m., the five-room apartments will be some 140 sq.m. and the six-room apartments will be 170 sq.m.

All the apartments will contain gardens or balconies of between 20 sq.m. and 40 sq.m. and a private warehouse.

Foreign residents have expressed high interest in the Wave Scape development in Givat Olga, which will include 194 apartments and a small commercial center.

Gazit Contractors reported the sale of 25 apartments during the

last six weeks. The company recently started construction of the first 97 apartments.

It said tourists and foreign residents purchasing apartments can rent out the housing units over short periods through a management company in charge of the project.

So far, Gazit has sold 13 penthouses.

N. Feldman & Son has rented a 3,000 sq.m. building in the industrial area of Holon for \$6.5 per square meter.

N. Feldman invested \$500,000 in renovation of the two-floor building, which is situated on a 5,000 sq.m. plot and will be occupied by the company's management, sales offices and storerooms.

Mordechai Aviv construction company will start marketing two new projects in the Jerusalem area during the next two weeks.

The first development is situated in the Givat Shalom neighborhood close to Beit Shמש. The company plans to build 210 cottages, including 192 duplex housing units.

The price of the six-room, 175 sq.m. two-floor cottages, ranges from \$185,000-\$190,000.

Mordechai Aviv also plans to start marketing apartments available in the Givat Ze'ev development. The company plans to construct 92 apartments in Givat Ze'ev.

The first construction stage involves building of three, three-floor buildings. The buildings will each contain eight apartments of 3.5 to five rooms.

EU farm price negotiations collapse under French attack

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — European Union farm ministers, led by France, over the weekend rejected farm price and milk quota proposals for the next 12 months.

Germany and the Benelux countries also voted against a third and final compromise text by the Greek EU Presidency because of objections over a proposed Italian milk quota increase, lower beef premiums and a string of unsatisfied aid demands.

The ritual farm price marathon was plagued this year by budget pressure, which left little scope for ministers to squeeze more aid for farmers. "The failure of the price package can be attributed to the French," said EU Farm Commissioner Rene Steichen. "They dug their heels in over durum wheat."

French Farm Minister Jean Puech insisted EU subsidies in traditional durum wheat regions be extended to producers in new areas.

Kodak lures Sculley as adviser

NEW YORK (Reuters) — John Sculley, former chief of Apple Computer Inc. and the marketing guru who made Macintosh and Pepsi global brand names, is returning to his professional roots to help Eastman Kodak Co. build its digital imaging and brand marketing strategies.

The photographic giant said it hired Sculley as a part-time marketing adviser. He will devote 25 percent of his professional time to Kodak.

The move came a day after Rochester, New York-based Kodak advanced its goal of trimming itself down to its core imaging business by selling the prescription pharmaceutical business "Bif" to Sterling Winthrop subsidiary.

By signing on at Kodak, Sculley returns to the realm in which he became a heavy hitter in global marketing and image-building.

He has kept an uncharacteristically low profile since March, when he ended a brief and tumultuous stint as head of a tiny technology firm, Spectrum Information Technologies Inc.

Sculley left Apple last October after serving as the computer company's chief executive and chairman.

He then joined Spectrum, a little-known wireless communications firm based in Manhattan, New York, but quit less than five months later in a bitter dispute that included lawsuits and counter-suits that ended in an eventual truce.

Kodak said Sculley is currently self-employed in New York City. Sculley is widely credited for popularizing Apple's Macintosh computer into a global brand name through savvy marketing and image building.

Before joining Apple, he was chief executive of PepsiCo Inc. in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

With the praise has come plenty of criticism of Sculley's performances.

Wall Street analysts said Sculley's new role at Kodak had better be strictly advisory and not a try-out for a senior operations position if Kodak wants to keep favor with investors.

"This has not sat well. He's very controversial. Some of my clients were going to dump the stock," said Kodak analyst Brenda Landry at Morgan Stanley.

Sculley has garnered widespread criticism for being a poor operations manager at Apple, who was eventually forced out because he spent too much money on development projects that did not yield products for the marketplace.

Sculley's brief job at Spectrum further tainted his reputation.

At any rate, Sculley becomes the second high-ranking executive from a high-tech corporation to join Kodak as the company restructures to focus on its core products.

Last fall, George Fisher stunned Wall Street by leaving electronics giant Motorola Inc. to become president and chief executive of Kodak.

Kodak, which is selling its pharmaceutical and other businesses to concentrate on photography and imaging, is looking for an executive to run its digital imaging businesses. Fisher has said digital imaging is key to Kodak.

Speculation about a new digital chief has centered on Don Strickland, a former Kodak executive who has been at Apple for the past year. But no appointment has been made.

Indexes fall on low turnover

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO

Index	Value	% Change
Two-Sided Index	169.69	-2.01%
Maof Index	172.71	-2.21%
Karam Index	162.22	-0.99%

The Two-Sided Index declined yesterday by two percent, the Maof 2.2% and the Karam by 1%.

Total turnover was NIS 123 million, one of its lowest level in the last two years. With more than 600 companies listed, this amounts to a pitifully low level of activity.

It is difficult to say whether the lack of interest was the only factor behind the declines.

Traders mentioned a few other factors. First, there was the possibility that interest rates might be raised again in response to an acceleration of inflation.

This was felt immediately on the bond market, particularly on bonds with more than seven years to maturity, which declined by half a percent.

Another factor which acted as a depressing factor was the unsettled state of overseas stock and money markets. The declining dollar and the nervousness of the various stock markets overseas did not add much strength to an already weak market.

Declines outnumbered rises on the Two-Sided market by a ratio of 11 to 1.

Among the few rises, Delek was up 1%, Magen 5.5% and Tempo was up 3.8%.

On the down side, Bezek declined 4.8%. This security has been behaving more aggressively

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Two-sided trading

Commercial Banks	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	120	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	90	-0.5
Bank Leumi	80	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	70	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	60	-0.5
Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Mortgage Banks & Finance	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	120	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	90	-0.5
Bank Leumi	80	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	70	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	60	-0.5
Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Financial Institutions	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	120	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	90	-0.5
Bank Leumi	80	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	70	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	60	-0.5
Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Insurance	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	120	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	90	-0.5
Bank Leumi	80	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	70	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	60	-0.5
Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Sales & Services	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	120	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	90	-0.5
Bank Leumi	80	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	70	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	60	-0.5
Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Trade & Services	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	170	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
Bank Discount	150	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5
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Bank Mizrahi	110	-0.5
Bank Discount	100	-0.5
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Bank Discount	50	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Investment Companies	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
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Bank Mizrahi	160	-0.5
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Bank Hapoalim	40	-0.5
Bank Leumi	30	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

Property, Building & Agriculture	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	230	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	220	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
Bank Discount	200	-0.5
Bank Hapoalim	190	-0.5
Bank Leumi	180	-0.5
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Bank Hapoalim	20	-0.5
Bank Mizrahi	10	-0.5
Bank Discount	0	-0.5

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Bank Mizrahi	210	-0.5
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Bank Discount	0	-0.5

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Bank Hapoalim	140	-0.5
Bank Leumi	130	-0.5

Cremer wins 5,000m run

JOEL GORDIN

REIGNING champion Dov Cremer won the 5,000-meter run on the second and final day of the 58th Israel Athletic Championships at Hadar Yosef Stadium yesterday.

Cremer was given a tough race by plucky Ethiopian immigrant Zvadye Wadga. Wadga led until the final lap, when Cremer, relying on his longer legs and superior strength, pushed ahead. Wadga, however, did not fall back and paced Cremer to the tape. Cremer finished in 14 minutes, 40.60 seconds, while Wadga clocked 14:41.30. Avi Mayan was third in 14:41.32.

In the high jump, Itai Margalit failed to clear 2.19m and it is doubtful if he will be allowed to take part in the European Championships at Helsinki in September. The lanky student cleared the minimum of 2.21m more than a year ago and it is not certain whether this will be accepted as a credential. Ukrainian guest Constantine Matusvitz won the event with 2.19m.

In the 200m sprint, Zafir Golan ran 21.41 seconds, a personal best. He came second to Dutch guest Regilio van der Vliet, who finished in 21.17.

In the shotput, Yoav Sherf threw a personal best of 18.04m, beating national record-holder Igor Avronin who managed 17.72m.

Of the other top local athletes, Alexei Bazarov won the 400m hurdles in a slow time of 51.08 seconds and Rogel Nahum was disqualified on all three attempts in the triple jump. Avi Taya took the triple jump title.

Gali Mercutzy won the 300m, adding another medal to Saturday's 100m triumph.

MEN
Hammer throw: Igor Geller - 62.42m.
High jump: Igor Margalit - 2.16m.
400m hurdles: Alexei Bazarov - 51:08 seconds.
Shotput: Yoav Sherf - 18.04m.
Triple jump: Avi Taya - 16.09m.
300m run: Zafir Golan - 21.41.
5,000m: Dov Cremer - 14:40.60.
800m: Yoni Vaknin - 1 minute 52.63 seconds.
Long jump: Mark Malisov - 7.45m.

WOMEN
200m: Gali Mercutzy - 25.36 seconds.
Triple jump: Sara Rosenberg - 12.35m.
Discus: Ilana Goldenberg - 36.64m.
Javelin: Dorit Ashkenazi - 43.24m.

Educational film featuring O.J. in high demand

GORDON DILLOW

THE distributor of an educational film on "goodness and morality" that features O.J. Simpson is offering to replace already-sold copies with a new version in which Simpson has been edited out.

But more people seem to want the O.J. version than the non-O.J. The film features a number of stars in vignettes depicting moral choices, including O.J., Jason Alexander of *Seinfeld* and Florence Henderson of *The Brady Bunch*. The Simpson scene opens in a fancy restaurant. "Every day, life presents us with a veritable menu of temptations," the narrator says, as the camera pans to Simpson and a woman looking at menus.

"So, sweetheart," Simpson says, "what do you feel like having?" "It all looks so good," she says. "I'm deciding between cheating on my taxes and scalping theater tickets."

"I'm going to try this one - spreading a rumor," Simpson says.

Los Angeles Times

Argentina rallies to beat Nigeria

Greece suffers second 4-0 pasting



Argentina came from behind to beat Nigeria 2-1 in their World Cup Group D match on Saturday.

The win assured the 1990 beaten finalists a place in the second round.

In the 22nd minute, Diego Maradona back-heeled a free kick to Gabriel Batistuta whose fierce drive from 30 meters was parried by goalkeeper Peter Rufai and Caniggia nipped in to whip the ball home.

Maradona was involved again in the second goal. His free kick on the left sent Caniggia through to curl a brilliant shot past Rufai into the top corner of the net.

Nigeria had made a superb start with a well-worked ninth-minute goal by midfielder Samson Siasia.

He chipped goalkeeper Luis Islas from the edge of the penalty box after Rashidi Yekini had split the defense and fed him a square pass.

Argentina might have gone ahead in the fourth minute, but forward Finidi George blocked Oscar Ruggeri's bullet header from a corner on the line.

The twice world champions were still trying to get into their stride when the African side went ahead. Fernando Redondo played on a poor square pass in midfield straight to Emmanuel Amunike who sent Yekini through to feed Siasia.

Gabriel Batistuta, who hit a hat-trick against Greece on Tuesday, had the ball in the net in the 13th minute, but Swedish referee Bo Karlsson pulled back play because the ball was not still when a free kick was taken.

Maradona equaled a World Cup record by appearing in his 21st match in the finals.

Maradona, who played in his first game in 1982, matched the mark of West Germany's Uwe Seeler, who played in four finals from 1958 to 1970, and Poland's Wladislaw Zmuda, who also played in four finals from 1974 to 1986.

Germany needs to restore credibility with big win

DALLAS (Reuters) - South Korea could feel the backlash of an angry Germany tonight as the world champions look for the kind of victory that will restore their credibility.

Although a draw guarantees them a second-round place, nothing less than a convincing win will be enough for Germany or their critics following two undistinguished World Cup performances.

A single-goal victory over Bolivia and a draw with Spain has caused friction in the usually-harmonious German camp and coach Bert Vogts is threatening changes. Playmaker Andy Moeller or fellow midfielder Thomas Haessler might have to start Germany's final Group C game on the substitutes' bench as a frustrated Vogts tries to lift his players out of a state bordering on inertia.

Vogts has said he will drop one of his three midfielders to make way for the return of Karlheinz Riedle or Rudi Voeller in a two-man attack with Juergen Klinsmann.

But his problems were compounded by a thigh injury to defensive midfielder Thomas Strunz during training on Saturday.

The coach may yet have to revert to the side that played Bolivia and keep both Moeller and Haessler in the midfield with Matthias Sammer if Strunz does not recover in time.

Vogts, who is coming under increasing pressure back home, is desperate for his side to start scoring goals and playing like champions.

"We are going to have to work hard for 90 minutes against South Korea, or we could have problems," said Vogts. "We really have to get stuck in and something has to start happening in our midfield."



TOE-TO-TOE - Claudio Caniggia (r) kicks the first of his two goals past goalkeeper Peter Rufai. (AP)

It was the second longevity record broken at this World Cup. On Friday, Cameroon's Roger Milla became the oldest man to play in a World Cup when at 42 years he came on as a substitute in the second half of his country's game against Brazil.

Milla broke the record of Northern Ireland's Pat Jennings, who played in the 1986 World Cup on his 41st birthday.

Hristo Stoichkov scored two penalties yesterday as Bulgaria finally claimed its first victory in six World Cup final appearances.

First Round

Group A	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	1	1	0	5	2	4
United States	1	1	0	3	2	4
Romania	1	0	1	4	5	3
Colombia	0	2	2	5	0	0
Group B	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	2	0	0	5	0	6
Sweden	1	1	0	3	2	4
Cameroon	0	1	1	2	5	1
Russia	0	2	1	5	0	0
Group C	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Germany	1	1	0	2	4	4
Spain	0	2	0	3	3	2
South Korea	0	2	0	2	2	2
Bolivia	0	1	1	0	1	1

Midfielder Stoichkov, Bulgaria's most celebrated player, scored early in each half of the Group D match played in blistering conditions at Soldier Field in Chicago.

Striker Yordan Letchkov added a third in the 60th minute, running on to a fine pass from Zlatko Yankov to slot the ball past goalkeeper Ilias Annatides.

Substitute Daniel Borimirov vented the fourth in injury time.

Greece has now conceded eight goals in the first two games of their first appearance in the finals and have no chance of reaching the second round.

Bulgaria plays group leaders Argentina, who thrashed Greece 4-0, in their

final match on June 30.

Eight players were booked in a hard-fought game rarely pretty to watch.

Bulgaria had too much imagination for the pedestrian Greeks who had made six changes for the match.

Greece started the game in the worst possible fashion when striker Alexandros Alexoudis, trying to help out his defense at a Bulgarian free kick, gave away a penalty in the fifth minute.

As the free kick was headed back across goal Alexoudis fell to the ground in a melee and trapped the ball under his arm by accident. But he did not try to release the ball and referee Ali Mohamed Bujalid immediately blew his whistle.

Stoichkov ambled up to stroke the ball home with his left foot as goalkeeper Borislav Mihailov, one of the six new faces in the Greek side, went the wrong way.

(Reuters, AP)

World Cup at a Glance

Saturday's results:

D - Argentina 2, Nigeria 1 (Foxboro)
Yesterday's results:
D - Bulgaria 4, Greece 0 (Chicago)
Last night's scheduled games:
A - USA-Romania (Passaic)
A - Switzerland-Colombia (Stanford)
Tonight:
C - Bolivia-Spain 23:00 (Chicago)
C - Germany-South Korea 23:00 (Dallas)

Group D	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina	2	0	0	6	1	6
Nigeria	1	0	1	4	2	3
Bulgaria	1	0	1	4	3	3
Greece	0	2	0	2	8	0

Group E

Group E	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Ireland	1	0	1	2	2	3
Mexico	1	0	1	2	2	3
Italy	1	0	1	1	1	3
Norway	1	0	1	1	1	3

Group F

Group F	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	6
Saudi Arabia	1	0	1	3	3	3
Netherlands	1	0	1	2	2	3
Morocco	0	2	0	2	3	0

Schrammeyer beats Mistry for wheelchair title

HEATHER CHAIT

GERMANY'S Kai Schrammeyer, World No. 1 and defending champion, completely dominated the Eighth International Wheelchair Tennis Championships by clinching the singles and doubles titles in Ramat Hasharon yesterday.

To confirm Germany's supremacy, Regina Isecke pulled off a hat-trick to win her third successive women's title.

Schrammeyer, silver medalist at the Barcelona Paralympics beat Britain's Jayant Mistry, ranked 33 by a score of 6-4, 6-0.

The first set saw-seaweed between the players, with Schrammeyer playing listlessly and allowing Mistry to race to a 3-1 lead.

Then Schrammeyer moved into top gear, cutting the balls and delivering dazzling cross-court shots.

In the second set, Schrammeyer was untouchable. With the crowd behind him, he outmaneuvered

Mistry with his pin-point drives and immaculate net volleys.

The gregarious 26-year-old German, whose left leg was amputated above the knee when he was 14 due to bone cancer, attributes his peak condition to sessions with his sports psychologist. "By thinking positively, I get my muscles to relax and my performance is much improved," he said.

Despite his international success, Schrammeyer now plans a year's break from tennis to complete his law degree.

Playing with Israel's Ziv Paticha, the duo stole the doubles title by beating Mistry and Simon Hatt from England 3-6, 7-5, 6-3 after the Brits had matchpoint.

Isecke, a sports teacher in Cologne, took the women's title when Israel's Tiki Aharoni retired at 6-1, suffering from tennis elbow.

Cowdrey saves Kent after S African strike

CANTERBURY (Reuters) - Graham Cowdrey hit a defiant century as Kent fought back after South African paceman Fanie de Villiers and Allan Donald had them reeling at 62 for five on the second day of their three-day match yesterday.

With the first day wiped out through rain, Kent chose to bat after winning the toss but they must soon have regretted their decision.

Three of the early wickets fell to de Villiers, who played for Kent three years ago, and the other two to Donald.

But Cowdrey halted the slide and was particularly severe of Tim Shaw, hitting him for three sixes

before the off-spinner gained some measure of revenge by having him caught by Jonty Rhodes for 114.

Cowdrey received strong support from Steve Marsh (57) and Dean Headley (46 not out).

Shaw's 29 overs cost 115 runs and South African coach Mike Procter admitted he had not bowled well. "He was too loose and will have to improve," Procter said.

Seamer Hansie Cronje wrapped up the Kent tail to finish with four for 47 while de Villiers had three for 50 and Donald two for 34.

South Africa failed to score off the one over bowled at them before the close.

Two hit batsmen rile Rockies to win

DENVER (AP) - Charlie Hayes was hit in the face by a pitch from San Francisco's Salomon Torres, nearly touching off a bench-clearing brawl, and the Colorado Rockies went on to beat the San Francisco Giants 6-4 Saturday.

Hayes was taken to a hospital for a CAT scan.

Torres (2-7), who left the Giants without approval earlier this week, hit Andres Galarraga in the left arm with his first pitch of the fourth inning. Torres' next pitch hit Hayes in the face, near the left cheekbone.

Hayes was down on the ground for about two minutes while the Rockies attended to him. Hayes then suddenly popped up and tried to get at Torres, but was held in a

bear-hug by Rockies manager Don Baylor. Hayes was escorted by Baylor to the clubhouse.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees 11, Indians 6

Cleveland's 18-game home winning streak came to a belated end when they lost a game that had been suspended Friday night.

Three rain delays and the league's 3 a.m. curfew forced the two teams to push back the final two innings of the game until Saturday. The Yankees led 9-5 after seven innings when the game was suspended at 1:18 a.m.

The game scheduled for Saturday afternoon was rained out.

Cleveland's 18 straight victories at Jacobs Field were a franchise record and the best home streak in baseball since Boston won a major league record 24 in a row at Fenway Park in 1988.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	46	25	.648	-
Montreal	44	28	.611	2½
Philadelphia	36	37	.493	11
Pittsburgh	34	39	.466	13
New York	33	40	.452	14

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	42	30	.583	-
Cincinnati	40	33	.548	2½
St. Louis	36	37	.493	6½
Kansas City	35	38	.479	6½
Minnesota	30	43	.411	11

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	37	36	.507	-
Colorado	34	38	.468	2½
San Francisco	31	43	.419	6½
San Diego	29	44	.397	8

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:

Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Colorado 6, San Francisco 4.
Philadelphia 7, Atlanta 1.
St. Diego 6, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1.
Montreal 7, Florida 3.
Los Angeles 4, Houston 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	27	.614	-
Baltimore	47	31	.605	1½
Boston	41	37	.521	8½
Toronto	35	38	.479	8½
Detroit	31	40	.432	12½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	42	27	.609	-
Chicago	40	31	.565	3½
Minnesota	36	33	.520	5½
Kansas City	36	34	.510	5½
St. Louis	35	38	.479	10½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	32	43	.427	-
Seattle	31	42	.425	2½
Oakland	28	45	.384	5½

SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:

NY 11, Cleveland 6 (comp. susp. game)
New York at Cleveland (post.)
Baltimore 4, Toronto 1.
Oakland 2, Detroit 1.
Kansas City 4, Minnesota 1.
Chicago 2, Seattle 1.
California 12, Texas 7.
Boston 18, Milwaukee 8 (12)

Benny, MASH roll over foes

LARRY LEVENBERG

HASAOOT Benny stayed atop the Jerusalem Post Softball League by demolishing Ziontown 23-8. Beryl Thomas had 4 RBIs and Dov Rubin socked two doubles and a triple. For the Z-men, Aryeh Bauman went 4-for-4 with four stolen bases.

The MASH machine roared into action by beating Gezer 19-2. For MASH, Eli Pinchovski was 5-for-5 and drove in three runs and Avi Shamir hit safely three times. Gezer scored on a bases-loaded walk and an overthrow.

In other action, Apple Pizza routed Gilmot Verticals 25-1. Maccabi 36ers stopped the Shomrat Cubs 16-10. Shani Tal Tigers defeated Crazy Richards 13-2 and

Archaeological Seminars edged Pasta la Pizza 19-16.

Jerusalem Post Softball League Greenberg Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Hasaoot Benny	10	3	.769	-
Shani Tal Tigers	8	4	.667	2½
Apple Pizza	7	5	.583	4
Apple Pizza	6	5	.545	4
Maccabi 36ers	5	6	.455	5

Berg Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pasta la Pizza	8	4	.667	-
Arch Seminars	5	7	.417	3½
Kalla Pistole	3	12	.200	7
The Maccabi	3	12	.200	7
Glenn Vercick	0	13	.000	9

Koutaf Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Crazy Richards	8	2	.800	-
Shani Tal Tigers	7	3	.700	1½
Maccabi 36ers	3	8	.273	5½
Mash	3	8	.273	5½

- Scores tied game

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FOUR FRIDAYS -



Supporters of Uzi Meshulam demonstrate yesterday outside the Tel Aviv District Court, where a remand hearing was being held for him and 11 followers. (Niki Davidov/Israel Sun)

Courthouse melee at Meshulam hearing

VIOLENT scuffles broke out in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday between supporters of Uzi Meshulam and police, during a hearing on whether Meshulam and 11 followers would be remanded until trial.

The 12 also had a separate plea hearing in the same court.

Meshulam also announced yesterday that he would run for the Knesset.

"We have thousands of followers nationwide," said his spokeswoman, Ora Shifris. "It will not be a political party but an ideological one."

The fracas broke out when around a hundred followers started clapping and cheering outside Judge Arye Even-Ari's courtroom, during the remand hearing. Even-Ari told police to remove the followers and "take them downstairs."

Meshulam's banner-waving supporters lay on the floor in the corridors outside the courtroom, refusing to budge.

Police, always present in large numbers during Meshulam's hearings to prevent disturbances, started dragging followers down the stairs. Those who objected were beaten. One screaming young woman was shaken violently to and fro by police.

Other people shouted "police state" and were hauled off.

Varda Assoulin, the mother of Shlomo Assoulin, who was shot dead by police when he shot at a police helicopter during the 48-hour standoff with police at the end of Meshulam's six-week siege in Yehud, was among those beaten.

"The police shot my Shlomo in cold blood," she wailed hysterically. "The police are the murderers here. I have been savagely beaten by police and was dragged along

the floor."

She claimed she was beaten because she was waving a photo of her dead son. Her husband and one of her remaining six sons were arrested. In the ensuing chaos, a total of five men and two women were arrested. Five people were released later.

Following the clash, the followers demonstrated outside the court building waving banners reading "Police murderers," and similar slogans.

The hearing on whether Meshulam and his followers will remain in custody was postponed until tomorrow.

In a separate plea hearing before Judge Amnon Strashnov, Meshulam and the 11 followers pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting in an occupied area, endangering lives, possessing illegal weapons and other charges.

The trial was scheduled to open July 17th and Strashnov had said he wanted to hear the case intensively over a two-week period. But Meshulam's lawyer, Dror Makrin, argued that he had not received all the prosecution's evidence and would not have sufficient time to prepare his defense.

"The prosecution has everything it needs," said Makrin. "Even after photocopying 1,000 pages we still only have half the evidence. And we have to study it to provide a suitable defense."

Meshulam, more restrained than in recent hearings, when he called judges and police "Nazis," made a short speech reiterating his lawyer's arguments.

"I don't mind being in custody until trial," he told Strashnov. "In fact it's fantastic to be in custody. But I won't start the trial until I have studied all the evidence."

Judge Strashnov agreed to put off the trial until September 11.

Ben-Eliezer has heart attack; Shapira recovering

HOUSING Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer was being treated yesterday for a mild heart attack at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem.

Ben-Eliezer, who is in his late 50s and a heavy smoker, arrived on his own at the hospital on Saturday night, complaining of chest pains.

A hospital spokesman said the minister was under observation in the coronary intensive-care unit, and was in good condition and stable. No information was given on

when he would be discharged.

By yesterday morning, Ben-Eliezer told reporters he felt "like a lion in a cage," adding, "I don't know what I'm doing here, in a hospital bed."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and President Ezer Weizman spoke to the minister by phone. Other ministers and MKs who called left messages with the minister's assistants, who stayed with him near his hospital bed.

Ben-Eliezer spent much of the

day reading the Shamgar Commission report on the Hebron massacre, which was brought to him by one of the commission members, former chief of staff Moshe Levy. He also held meetings with his senior officer staff.

Meanwhile, Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer confirmed that Agudat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapira had his entire foot amputated last week, and not just part of it, as the hospital had originally been asked by the family to report.

But the hospital spokeswoman denied reports in some papers claiming his left leg was amputated "below the knee." It was only his foot, at the ankle, the spokeswoman said.

Shapira, a diabetic, had been injured a few weeks ago when he slipped in the ritual bath in his home. The wound became gangrenous, and there was no choice but for the doctors to amputate it.

Shapira remains in intensive care, but his condition is stable, and he has already spoken to reporters to deny that he is very ill.

Court upholds split supervision of national service for religious girls

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE Jerusalem District Court has upheld a decision by the Education Ministry to allow several bodies to oversee the national service program for religious girls.

Until now, the Association for National Volunteerism was the exclusive coordinator of the program. But recently the ministry solicited bids from other groups, and as a result, the Shalhevet and Eimuna religious movements will also operate national service volunteer programs.

The court also ordered the association, which had asked to have the tender voided, to pay NIS 14,000 in legal costs.

The ministry issued the tender following last year's state comptroller's report, which found numerous improprieties in the association's operation, including financial irregularities and tax evasion.

Shalhevet, which consists of five national-religious bodies, was allotted the largest quota of volunteers. An Education Ministry spokesman described Shalhevet yesterday as a body with vast organizational and educational experience.

Weizman: I'll never pardon drug dealers

PRESIDENT Ezer Weizman said yesterday that he had never pardoned a convicted drug dealer and would never do so, calling this "my small contribution" to the war on drugs.

Weizman was visiting a drug-rehabilitation center at Kiryat Haroshet in the Jezreel Valley to mark International Anti-Drug Abuse Day. The center was founded five years ago by Ofer Elkayam, a former drug addict. Since its opening, some 60 addicts have been rehabilitated there.

While admiring the work done

at the center, Weizman said, "This is just a drop in the bucket. And there's another issue: dealing with those corrupt people, the drug dealers. If it was possible to pluck a few of them out and give them a good thrashing, it would be a positive thing," he said.

Last week, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry released figures regarding drug rehabilitation through ministry-sponsored programs. In 1993, the ministry dealt with 3,419 addicts and their families.

Of these, 1,839 went through detoxification, of whom 65% are still "clean." Another 1,580 are in various stages of rehabilitation programs.

After three years, 54% of the addicts treated were still off drugs, the ministry said.

In recent years, a successful model of community rehabilitation had been developed and was being used in some 75 local authorities. This type of program allows certain types of drug users to remain at home and be treated on an out-patient basis.

Olmert pledges Arafat won't enter Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

DESPITE Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin having publicly announced there is no stopping anyone, including Yasser Arafat, from coming to pray in Jerusalem, Mayor Ehud Olmert has decided to make good on his vow to keep the PLO leader out of the city.

Yesterday, Olmert announced the formation of a "headquarters" to coordinate anti-Arafat action. The mayor intends to oversee the operations personally.

The city spokesman said the headquarters would include representatives of the municipality's ruling right-wing coalition and other well-known figures, who have agreed to take part in the effort to keep Arafat out of Jerusalem.

The city politicians are scheduled to hold their first meeting on the matter this morning at City Hall. They are to appeal to world Jewry to help finalize their effort, having promised not to use city funds.

The plans to be drawn up today are to center around holding a massive demonstration aimed at

torpedoing the Arafat's plans to enter Jerusalem. The city leaders are also to discuss ideas for gaining public support for their effort.

Rabin's newspaper interviews on Friday said Arafat, as anyone else, would be allowed into Jerusalem to pray at a holy site; however, as a public figure, his visit would have to be coordinated in advance. Olmert has been among the most outspoken opponents of an Arafat visit.

Meanwhile, Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet is to lead a tour of Jewish communities around a "greater Jerusalem" area that he and other Labor MKs want recognized as not open to negotiations.

The communities include Givat Ze'ev to the north of Jerusalem, Ma'aleh Adumim to the east, and Beitur and the settlements of Gush Etzion to the south.

Last month, Shetreet founded the Public Committee for Greater Jerusalem as a lobbying group for the Jewish communities in the administered territories around the capital.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Procedure eased for Ethiopian weddings

It will be easier for Ethiopian Jews to marry in Orthodox ceremonies under a new arrangement submitted to the High Court of Justice yesterday. The State Attorney's Office, which set the new procedure, criticized the Chief Rabbinate for requiring Ethiopian Jews to remove the doubt of their Jewishness by immersing in a mikveh before getting married.

Formerly, Netanya Chief Rabbi David Chelouche had conducted wedding ceremonies for Ethiopian couples without requiring the "conversion." Now, he will be joined by another seven rabbis who are being accredited to preside at Ethiopian weddings in different sections of the country.

Bulletproof school buses in areas

Buses transporting children to school in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be equipped with bulletproof windows, deputy education minister Micha Goldman said yesterday during a tour of Samaria. Goldman said the purpose of his tour to five settlements was to give residents the feeling that the government is not ignoring them, and that they "are not on the other side of the fence."

Syrian kin of Assad's wife treated here

A Syrian citizen related by marriage to President Hafez Assad's wife was treated at Ha'emek Hospital in Afula, security and hospital sources said yesterday. Ha'emek spokeswoman Hava Goldenberg confirmed a *Yedioth Aharonot* report saying Hassan Nahash, 69, of Aleppo, whose wife is a cousin of Assad's wife, was treated there. The newspaper said Nahash obtained a Jordanian passport to enter Israel. Security sources said the practice is not unknown.

Nabil Shaath takes calls from radio listeners

Nabil Shaath, head of the Palestinian negotiating team, will participate in a radio phone-in this afternoon, during which he will answer questions about the Gaza/Jericho accord and plans for increasing the autonomous areas. The program, *Five after the News*, at 5:05 p.m. on Radio Two, will be broadcast live from the Palestine Hotel in Gaza. Zvi Lidor hosts the show.

Trauma experts meet in capital

The first international symposium on psychological trauma will be held today at Jerusalem's Laromme Hotel, organized by the Herzog Hospital's Latner Institute for the Study of Social Psychiatry and Psychotherapy. The event, aimed at mental-health professionals, will include discussions of post-traumatic stress disorders. Among those who arrived from abroad to lecture are Prof. Charles Marmar of the University of California, an expert on Vietnam veterans; Dr. Rolf Kleber of the Netherlands Institute for Psychotrauma; and Prof. Judith Herman of Harvard Medical School.

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Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000.

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The Classical Libi Series

The first concert in the Classical Libi Series took place last week under the auspices of Friends of the LIBI Fund, Prof. Sara Brenner, Ms. Helen Saguy and Ms. Zahavit Dothan.

For their support and assistance in the success of the event, the Libi Fund gratefully thanks:

- * Suzanne Dellal Center for Dance and Theater, Neve Tzedek
- * Bikurei Ha'etim Center
- * Simone Tal Catering
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Haredim accused in theft of bones
ABRAHAM RABINOVICH and Ilim
HAREDIM stole human and animal bones from an archeological dig in Jaffa and scattered them at a Jerusalem cemetery yesterday, the Antiquities Authority charged yesterday.

A rescue dig - in preparation for construction of a housing project - is being conducted at the site, where the haredim broke in after reportedly beating the guard.

The authority said the attackers took 30 cases of bones unearthed by archeologists, who have found the remains of a settlement dating from the Persian, Byzantine, and Roman periods. Christian and pagan graves have also been found.

The theft and scattering of the bones were "a desecration of the dead," according to the authority.

In another incident yesterday, the authority filed a complaint for attempted assault and destroying antiquities against the Elad Association over an incident in Jerusalem's City of David. A tractor clearing a path to Beit Meyuhah, a building owned by the association, damaged antiquities in the area, according to the authority, which halted all development work on the site.

New periodical for job seekers
JOB seekers now have a monthly paper dedicated entirely to their needs. *Osim Avoda* (Making Work), with a first printing of 50,000 copies, is the cooperative effort of a company called Open Communications and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

"The paper aims at providing information, tools and opportunities to help people settle in suitable jobs," said writer Ruth Sheinani. *Liat Collins*

Winning cards
In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the 10 of spades, seven of hearts, king of diamonds and ace of clubs.

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